Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

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B. F. MEYERS.....J. W. DICKERSON.

MEYERS & DICKERSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.,
Office same as formerly occupied by Hon. W. P. Schell, two doors east of the *Gazette* office, will practice in the several Courts of Bedford county. Pensions, bounties and back pay obtained and the purchase of Real Estate attended to.
May 11, '66—1yr.

JOHN T. KEAGY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
BEDFORD, PENN'A.,
Offers to give satisfaction to all who may entrust their legal business to him. Will collect moneys on evidences of debt, and speedily procure bounties and pensions to soldiers, their widows or heirs. Office two doors west of Telegraph office. apr11:'66-1y.

J. B. CESSNA,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office with JOHN CESSNA, on Julianna street, in the office formerly occupied by King & Jordan, and recently by Filler & Keagy. All business entrusted to his care will receive faithful and prompt attention. Military Claims, Pensions, &c., speedily collected.
Bedford, June 9, 1865.

J. M'D. SHARPE.....E. F. KERR

SHARPE & KERR,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
Will practice in the Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to their care will receive careful and prompt attention. Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., speedily collected from the Government.
Office on Juliana street, opposite the banking house of Reed & Schell, Bedford, Pa. mar2:tf

JOHN PALMER,
Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pa,.
Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.
☞ Particular attention paid to the collection of Military claims. Office on Julianna st., nearly opposite the Mengel House.) june23, '65.1y

J. R. DURBORROW.....JOHN LUTZ.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,
Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice.
They are, also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.
Office on Juliana street, one door South of the 'Mengel House" and nearly opposite the *Inquirer* office. April 28, 1865:t

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl 1, 1864.—tf.

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengle House." Dec. 9, 1864-tf.

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law Office on Juliana Street, two doors South of the Mengel House.
apr1, 1864—tf.

JOHN MOWER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
BEDFORD, PA.
April 1, 1864.—tf.

DENTISTS.

C. N. HICKOK.....J. G. MINNICH, JR.

DENTISTS, BEDFORD, PA.
Office in the Bank Building, Juliana Street.
All operations pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry carefully and faithfully performed and warranted. TERMS CASH.
jan6'65-ly.

DENTISTRY.
I. N. BOWSER, RESIDENT DENTIST, WOODBERRY, Pa., visits Bloody Run three days of each month, commencing with the second Tuesday of the month. Prepared to perform all Dental operations with which he may be favored. *Terms within the reach of all and strictly cash except by special contract.* Work to be sent by mail or otherwise, must be paid for when impressions are taken.
aug3, '64:tf.

PHYSICIANS.

WM. W. JAMISON, M. D.,
BLOODY RUN, PA.,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dec8:1yr

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.
April 1, 1864—tf.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.,
Having permanently located respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office. April 1, 1864—tf.

BANKERS.

G. W. RUPP.....G. E. SHANNON.....F. BENEDICT

RUPP, SHANNON & CO., BANKERS,
BEDFORD, PA.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange, transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. apr.15,'64-tf.

JEWELER, &c.

ABSALOM GARLICK,
Clock & Watchmaker and Jeweller,
BLOODY RUN, PA.
Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c., promptly repaired. All work entrusted to his care, warranted to give satisfaction.
He also keeps on hand and for sale *WATCHES, CLOCKS,* and *JEWELRY.*
☞ Office with Dr. J. A. Manu. my4

JOHN REIMUND,
CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,
in the United States Telegraph Office,
BEDFORD, PA.
Clocks, watches, and all kinds of jewelry promptly repaired. All work entrusted to his care warranted to give entire satisfaction. [nov3-1yr

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
TCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.
He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.
apr. 28, 1865—zz.

D. W. CROUSE
WHOLESALE TOBACCONIST,
On Penn street a few doors west of the Court House, North side, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.
Bedford, Oct. 20, '65.

Poetry.

From the Atlantic, for July.

THE DEATH OF SLAVERY.

BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

O Thou great Wrong, that, through the slow paced years,
Didst hold thy millions fettered, and didst wield
The scourge that drove the laborer to the field,
And look with stony eye on human tears,
Thy cruel reign is o'er;
Thy bondmen crouch no more
In terror at the menace of thine eye;
For He who marks the bounds of guilty power,
Long suffering, hath heard the captive's cry,
And touched his shackles at the appointed hour,
And lo! they fall, and he whose limbs they galled
Stands in his native manhood, disenthralled.

A shout of joy from the redeemed is sent;
Ten thousand hamlets swell the hymns of thanks;
Our rivers roll exulting, and their banks
Send up hosannahs to the firmament,
Fields, where the bondman's toil
No more shall trench the soil,
Seem now to bask in a serener day;
The meadow-birds sing sweeter, and the airs
O Heaven, with more caressing softness play,
Welcoming man to liberty like theirs
A glory clothes the land from sea to sea,
For the great land all its coasts are free.

Within that land wert thou enthroned of late,
And they by whom the nation's laws were made,
And they who filled its judgment-seats, obeyed
Thy mandate, rigid as the will of fate,
Fierce men at thy right hand,
With gesture of command,
Gave forth the word that none might dare gainsay;
And grave and reverend ones, who loved thee not,
Shrank from thy presence, and in blank dismay,
Choked down, unuttered, the rebellious thought;
While meaner cowards, mingled with thy train,
Proved, from the book of God, thy right to reign.

Great as thou wert, and feared from shore to shore,
The wrath of God o'ertook thee in thy pride;
Thou sitt'st a ghastly shadow; by thy side
Thy once strong arms hang nerveless evermore.
And they who quailed but now
Before thy lowering brow
Devote thy memory to scorn and shame.
And scoff at the pale, powerless thing thou art,
And they who ruled in thine imperial name,
Subdued, and standing sullenly apart,
Scowl at the hands that overthrew thy reign,
And shatered at a blow the prisoner's chain.
Well was thy doom deserved; thou didst not spare
Life's tenderest ties, but cruelly didst part
Husband and wife, and from the mother's heart
Didst wrest her children, deaf to shriek and prayer;
Thy inner lair became
The haunt of guilty shame;
Thy lash dropped blood; the murderer, at thy side,
Showed his red hands, nor feared the vengeance due.
Thou didst sew earth with crimes, and, far and wide,
A harvest of uncounted miseries grew,
Until the measure of thy sins at last
Was full, and then the avenging bolt was cast.

Go then, accursed of God, and take thy place
With baleful memories of the older time,
With many a wasting pest, and nameless crime,
And bloody war that thinned the human race;
With the Black Death, whose way
Through wailing cities lay,
Worship of Moloch, tyrants that built
The Pyramids, and cruel creeds that taught
To avenge a fancied guilt by deeper guilt—
Death at the stake to those that held them not,
Lo, the foul phantoms, silent in the gloom
Of the flown ages, part to yield thee room.

I see the better years that hasten by,
Carry thee back into that shadowy past,
Where, in the dusty spaces, void and vast,
The graves of those whom thou hast murdered lie,
The slave-pen, through whose door
Thy victims pass no more,
Is there, and there shall the grim block remain
At which the slave was sold; while at thy feet
Scourges and engines of restraint and pain
Molder and rust by thine eternal seat,
There, 'mid the symbols that proclaim thy crimes,
Dwell thou, a warning to the coming times.

EVENING BOAT SONG.

The shadows creep across the deep
And up the silent river,
While softly through the central blue
Faint rays of starlight quiver.
So fades life's light, so falls its night,
And mantles all in sadness,
Till stars of love shine out above
And fill the soul with gladness.

The homeward main we slowly gain
With every oar-stroke's cadence,
And leave a shore all peopled o'er
With fairy men and maidens.
'Tis thus we glide on Time's dark tide,
To labor's solemn measure,
Death's shore to find, and leave behind
The flowery isles of pleasure.

EDWIN ROSSITER JOHNSON.

Miscellaneous.

THE SHADOW OF THE FLAG.

From a late letter by an American traveling abroad, to the New York *Independent*, we extract the following most graphic and patriotic exciting account of the incidents attending a visit to the U. S. Consulate at Cardiff, in Wales:

I had been guided to the right house by seeing a crowd of men and women, whose garb and faces showed that they were of the humblest class, standing in clusters in front of the building patiently waiting in all the rain, earnestly talking in low tones, and ever and anon pointing up to the windows of the consulate. The passage and stairs were thronged by them—some going up, some coming down, but all having the same intent, serious, burdened look. As I reached the door, it was sharply closed against a little company of these poor people, who sadly turned away, and, talking in low, anxious tones, walked down stairs. My own knock brought the clerk abruptly to the door, with a stern expression on his face, as if he intended to turn me away too, but which relaxed into an invitation to enter as he discovered that possibly I might be on other business than my predecessors. Mr. Burch happened not to be within, but was expected every moment; and I accepted the polite intimation that I might await his coming. I had hardly got seated when there was another knock at the door; and they who came had hardly been turned away when there was still another knock, and another, and so on in rapid succession. What could it all mean? The clerk informed me that two weeks before they had given away a few copies of an official document relating to government assistance in emigrating to the United States. These documents, it seems, had flown like the winds among the poor working people, both Irish and Welsh, throughout all this region; they had been carried back into the country, among the glens of the mountains, and down into the coal-pits and iron-mines; they had been eagerly read by the furnace-fires, by the flickering lantern of the collier, by the blaze of peat on the cottager's hearth—they had lighted up hopes in thousands of heavy hearts eagerly clutching at the dim possibility of escaping from their hard lot here to the wonderful Land of Promise beyond the sea. Immediately a stream of resolute aspirants began pouring into the consulate. Mr. Burch had intended merely to obtain the names of any who would like to go to America on particular conditions, and to report the probable number to the government; but the names came faster than he could take them, and it was necessary, in a few days, to announce that he could receive no more. But this announcement went on slow legs, and was quite unable to head off the glad tidings which were now rushing abroad; and every day since then has brought a repetition of the scene which I have just beheld. From many miles inland, and far along the coast, these poor creatures come to Cardiff. Unabashed by adverse rumors, they find their way to the American consulate; and there they stand in the street for hours together, in all weathers, till one after another they have actually gone to the consul's door and heard with their own ears the answer.

Mr. Burch, who soon came in and gave me a very gentlemanly greeting, said that, within the two preceeding weeks there must have been two thousand personal applications at his door for passage to America; that this number could have been more than doubled had he held out the least encouragement; and that, if the government or a private company saw fit to undertake the matter, several thousand valuable laborers, experienced colliers, miners, and mechanics, would be glad to grasp at any arrangement by which they could get across the sea.

It was indeed saddening to watch the crowd below, and listen to the incessant entreaties at the door. If any of us went to the window, straightway all faces were upturned, their eyes peering into ours with an inquiring and beseeching look, as if somehow in that room and in our persons their destiny resided, and the brightness and cheer of their future lives. There they stood—strong men, and women, some of them with babes in their arms—the rain coming down upon them heavy but unnoticed, gazing up at the windows and trying to glean from them some tokens of promise. Then the reiterated formula at the door between the clerk and applicants was something as follows:

"We have called, please sir, to put our names down, sir, in the book, sir, for America."

"We can't take any more names at present"

"But, sir, please do take ours, sir; we *do* wish to go, sir."

"I tell you we *can't* take any more names."

"But sir, we've come a long way."

"Sorry for it—can't take you," (partly closing the door,"

"But, sir, tell us when we shall come again to see."

"Can't tell you now—you must go away;" and upon this the door roughly closed, and the poor candidates for expatriation would go down, looking very forlorn, and report the answer to their equally forlorn companions. In sheer self-defense it was necessary to treat them harshly.

I do not think any American could have stood where I stood, and have seen what I saw, without having his heart filled with sadness and compassion, and without feeling a nobler pride than ever in the name and mission of his country. Many times have I sat in the House of Commons, and, hearing from the lips of England's great statesmen glowing compliments for America, eloquent recognitions of her military greatness, her wealth of territory, and her political success, felt my joy and pride too much for silence. It was hard not to get up and shock the decorum of the whole assemblage by one huge Homeric shout: "I too am an American!" But it seemed to me to-day, as I stood at the windows of the consulate, or listened to the importunities at the door, that these poor peasants were paying a higher compliment and bearing a nobler testimony than was ever borne by the most affluent orator in Parliament. It did not nourish a boastful patriotic vanity; it was no food for national gasconade and assumption; it was a thought grander than the remembrance of our invincible citizen soldiery, of our navy, the most formidable that ever floated, of our boundless material resources; it was the simple and the sacred fact that to millions in all lands who are humble and heavy-laden this word AMERICA means all that is meant by the word HOPE. These poor, sad-faced creatures, standing before the American consulate in Cardiff, seemed to symbolize the struggling masses of all the populations of Europe, their weary fight with life's hardships, their toil which returns them just enough to let them keep on toiling, their rudeness and ignorance, their unthrift, their unhappiness, and their universal looking to that star which has risen in the West, and which, *they* think, shines not for peers, and for princes, and for taskmasters, but for men and women.

WHAT WILL YOU HAVE.

BY REV. J. W. ALEXANDER, D. D.

After a day's work of calculation and copying, I was under the necessity of waiting an hour in the tap room of a tavern to secure the services of a mail guard who was to carry a parcel for my employers. Amid the smoke, the spitting and the clatter of a crowd of inn-haunters, I could not but find some subject for reflection.

The presiding genius of the bar was a bloated, whiskered young man, whom I had long known as the abandoned son of a deceased friend. I sighed and was silent.

Ever and anon, as one after another, or squads of two or three, approached his shrine to receive and empty his glasses and deposit their sixpences, I heard the short peremptory formula of the Bacchanal minister: "What will you have?" And the victims severally made their bids, as the case might be. The constant repetition of the "form in that case made and provided," set me upon a drowsy meditation on the pregnant question, "what will you have?" "Methinks I can answer the question," said I to myself, as I cast a glance around the murky apartment.—And first to the young shoemaker, who, with a pair of newly finished boots, is asking for "grog." What will you have? Young man you will soon have an empty pocket.

There is a trembling, ragged man, with livid spots under the eyes. He is a machine maker, and has lodgings in the house. What will you have? And the barkeeper knows without an answer; he takes gin and water. Poor man!—I know also what you will have. Already you have been twice at death's door; and the gin will not drive off that chill. You will have the typhus fever and death.

The glasses are washed out and cleaned in the slop tub under the bar shelf. Now a fresh bevy comes up; cigar in hand. "Gentlemen, what will you have?" I supply the answer for myself. The baker there will have an apoplexy or a sudden fall in his shop. The tailor in green glasses will have the consumption; and I fear that the three idlers in their train will have the next epidemic that shall sweep off our refuse drunkards.

Sorry, indeed, am I to see in this place, Mr. Scanting, the cooper. Not to speak of himself, I have reason to believe that both his grown sons are beginning to drink. He looks about him suspiciously. Now he plucks up courage He takes whiskey. You will have a pair of drunken sons.

That young fellow in the green frock coat and colored neckcloth is a musician, a man of reading, and the husband of a lovely English woman. He takes his glass with an air of a Greek drinking hemlock. You will have a heart broken wife.

What! is that lad of fifteen going to the bar? He is; and he tosses off his Cognac wit an air. You will have an early death.

The old man that has tottered out of the door has doubtless come hither to drown his grief—His last son died from the effects of a brawl in a theatre. Wretched old man! You will have the halter or a suicide.

I must take the rest in mass, for it is Saturday night, and the throng increases. The barkeeper has an assistant in the person of a pale, sorrowful girl. Two voices now reiterate the challenge—"What will you have?" Misguided friends! I am greatly afraid you will have a death bed without hope.

My man has arrived. As I walked home across the common, I thought thus: "And what will you have, who, day after day, and year after year, dealt out the devil's bounty to his recruits, and received his sixpences, as if it were over the coffins of his victims? You hardened tempter! (if memory live hereafter,) you will have the recollection of your triumphs and the vision of their eternal results. You will have a terrible judgment, and an eternity of such retribution as befits your life.

EXTRAVAGANCE.

The pulpit and the religious press are well nigh dumb on this important topic, which is every day demanding fresh and bold treatment. We are all asleep, while worldliness, in its worst forms, is coming upon us like a flood. It is quite humiliating to find the pulpit so backward, and the religious press uttering an uncertain sound, or no sound at all, and leaving the hardest blows at fashion and frivolity to be stuck by the secular press. Can it be shamed into a better course, or is it so completely absorbed with petty sectarian strifes that it has no power to turn aside for an hour, and treat questions of practical morality? Among a few other secular journals, the *Round Table* gives us an excellent example in this respect, and one which we might all well follow. It well says in its last issue that a "craziness is abroad in the land. Some mysterious sptrit of evil has led the people into the blindest, wildest infatuation. The one great ruling passion has become the thirst for money—money for display and money for reckless excesses. Men that once were counted reasonable and sensible are carried along on the waves of wild and foolish speculation, and women that once were decorous, modest and womanly, have donned the most shameless fashions and flaunt the most extravagant ornaments. The worst of all that France can offer, is poured in upon us with no regard for either decency or economy. At least one half the people are living beyond their means. In fact, the power half seem to make the greatest display, and enter into the most unpardonable excesses. The blood of the people is pulsing quite too fast for health and safety. We are drifting sadly, terribly away from the old landmarks, and from every beacon of sense and security. What madness has seized upon the people? How far are these things to carry us?"

These are questions that we may well ask. Further on it says: "The real extravagance of the people is doubtless but little known. The outer cloak of display which the multitude can see, is not a tithe of the real excesses. Men that have but small incomes feel that they must live within limits of style and location which they know are beyond their means. The fact is, the greater part of the evil attaches to men of small means. We find fault with the wealthy for their useless, wicked waste and unfortunate example but their mistake is not so great, nor their conduct so blameable, as that of the other and larger class who knowingly live beyond their means. Herein is the supreme folly of the hour Not content with living in a quiet and careful way young men rush to the cities and soon are seized with the fever of money getting and display. They are taught excesses and extravagances which tend well nigh to their ruin. They drift with the tide and soon are living beyond their means all for show and name. Fashionable women too often encourage them in their course, and instead of safe and economical men, we have excited and reckless spectators. Fortune must be made in some way, or the man considers himself of little account. He has no time for the development of his heart and health, no time for public and benevolent enterprises. He must maintain his place in society,' go to a given number of parties and live up to a polite standard of expense and enjoyment, Strange, passing strange! As though a young man could make his way faster by assuming airs and position beyond his right to claim."

In the course of the article, the editor also lashes that class of women (you see them in all the churches on Sunday) who so greedily accept the follies which the French *demi monde* bring in, and declares, with all reason, that it is a shame to see respectable women who should stand out as examples, giving way to such disgraceful authoritics. It concludes as follows: "There is but one road to happiness and prosperity, for either individuals or a nation, and that is economy and faithful persistence in the legitimate paths of business. The riches that come in an hour, generally go in an hour, and do more harm than good. Hence we call upon all good people to unite in an effort to stay the tide of wild excess. Let a man be frowned upon in society when it is known that he is living beyond his means. Let all noble and true women express their disgust at the extravagant and indecent display of the followers of fashion. And so shall the nation be saved from the millstone that has dragged other republics to destruction—so shall our young men find a larger and nobler devotion than that of money and modesty and dignity shall not wholly desert American womanhood."—*Episcopalian.*

SLEEPING ALONE.—A capital story is told of a spirited young lady on her way to the church to be married. At the door her intended husband paused, and said very unexpectedly, "My dear girl, there are three things of which I ought to have spoken to you before, and if you do not like them, it is not too late to retire even now from our engagement. To tell you the whole truth, I must insist first, to sleep alone; secondly to eat alone; and thirdly, to find fault when there is no occasion."

"Is that all?" she said. "I agree at once. If you sleep alone, I shall not; if you eat alone, I shall eat first; and as to your finding fault, I shall take care that you never want occasion."

The conditions being thus adjusted, they entered the church, the ceremony was performed, and at the last accounts, both parties were doing very well, the husband having fairly given in to the high spirit and good humor of his wife.

THE RICHEST MEN IN NEW YORK THE HARDEST WORKERS.

The hardest working men and the hardest working institutions in New-York, are those which are most successful. To the outsiders it seems an easy thing to make money and to keep it. Banking was an easy work a few years ago, and is now, in the old fashioned institutions who have no foreign or country exchange. But no factory or machine shop keeps men on the jump as does a live bank in this wide awake city. I was in one of these institutions yesterday which is not yet ten years old. Its army of clerks have to be on hand early in the morning, and they cannot leave until their day's work is done, which is often not until long after the gas is lighted. Its capital is two millions, and its daily receipts seven million dollars. It receives daily from two hundred and fifty to four hundred letters, all of which have to be registered and answered before the business of the day ends. No bank clerk on a salary of a thousand dollars a year goes to his bank as regularly, or works as many hours, as William B. Astor, who counts up his forty millions. His little one story office, a step or two from Broadway, on Prince street, with its iron bars, making it resemble a police prison, is where he performs his daily toil, and out of all his wealth and labor, he gets only his 'vituals and clothes.' He attends personally to all his business, knows every dollar of rent or income that is to become due, pays out every dollar, makes his entries in his own hand, and obliges his subordinates to come to him for information, while he does not go to them. He generally comes down in the omnibus at an early hour of the day, remains closely absorbed in business until five o'clock He rarely takes exercise, and finds his chief pleasure in the closest attention to his business. A friend of mine rode to Washington with him in the same car from New York. He neither spoke nor got off his seat, and hardly moved, from Jersey City to Washihgton. He usually leaves his office at five o'clock, and walks slowly up Broadway to Lafayette place. He is over six feet high, heavily built, with a decided German look, small hazel eyes, as if he was half asleep, head round as a pumpkin, and about as destitute of hair. He is exceedingly hospitable, and in the "season" gives a dinner to his friends weekly at which the richest viands on services of gold and silver are presented by liveried servants to his guests.

Commodore Vanderbilt never worked harder in his life—never worked more hours than now. He has a confidential servant who works like a pack-horse, who has been in his employ thirty years. Besides this, Vanderbilt does his own business, makes and executes his own contracts, and this, with the business he does on twenty millions, is no small toil. The Commodore goes down to his business regularly every day, and can be found at certain hours. His only recreation is a game at euchre and fast horses.

Moses Taylor, whose dividends from coal stock alone this year reached the pretty little sum of a million dollars, began the business in New York when he was sixteen years of age, kept his books with his own hands, and has done so ever since. His library in his house in Fifth Avenue is a regular workshop. Every night he brings up his business with his own hand. His vast business, personal to himself, and his business as trustee, is kept by himself. He makes all the original entries of sort and kind, and goes to his office for no information, and he knows just how things must be there to be right; and should every record kept by his book-keepers and clerks be destroyed, it would make no difference with him, for he has the originals in his own hands. Many merchants spend the afternoon in riding, or in games, or in the excitement in the evening stock board; but Mr. Taylor finds his recreation in a bath, a good dinner, a comfortable siesta, and an evening devoted to work. Such a man would make money and keep it.

These are only specimens of how the men of wealth in our city become men of toil.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

AN AMERICAN PROFESSOR IN ENGLAND.

A very remarkable article appeared lately in the *Cornhill Magazine*, from the pen of that eminent critic and essayist, Matthew Arnold, who told his countrymen, with a degree of frankness and boldness that hardly any American would venture upon in addressing his own compatriots, that a lack of proper education in the governing classes of Great Britain had reduced England from the position of first in the rank of nations to that of third, placing France and the United States both before her. But Mr. Arnold is not alone in his opinion of his countrymen. A Liverpool merchant, of the name of Thompson, who recently visited the United States, was so impressed with the baneful ignorance of his educated countrymen in relation to our history and our institutions, that on his return home he made the very liberal offer to the University of Cambridge, of a sum sufficient to endow a professorship, which should be filled by an American, to be appointed by Harvard College, subject to the approval of Cambridge, whose duty it should be to deliver lectures on America. The proposition was eagerly accepted by some of the Cambridge men, among whom was Charles Kingsley, but the "Dons" were terribly flustered by the strange proposal. What cared they for America or its institutions? Like the Peruvians, they "want no change," and least of all such a change as a Harvard professor would be likely to bring them. They shuddered at the very mention of it; they scented Socinianism and democracy from afar, and they rejected the offer with as much indignation as a Mississippi college, before the rebellion, would have rejected a similar offer from the same quarter. It is simply incredible to us on this side of the Atlantic, where information of all kinds is so eagerly sought for, that such a proposition as that of the benevolent Liverpool merchant should have been rejected by one of the principal seats of learning in Great Britain. There could have been but one motive that influenced the Cambridge dons in making the decision; they were apprehensive that the alluring facts of our history would so demoralize the minds of the Cambridge students that they would prefer republicanism to a constitutional monarchy. We do not imagine they would have refused a similar offer in relation to Austria or Prussia. But what they have missed! One of our English correspondents, presuming that the offer of Mr. Thompson would be gladly accepted, suggested, as a suitable person for Harvard to send over, Professor Lowell; and what a delightful and instructive series of lectures the genial and brilliant author of Hosea Biglow would have given them, if he had accepted; and how much would the personality of such a representative Yankee have done towards correcting the crude ideas of an American which an average Briton entertains. Harvard would, of course, have selected one of her best men, or have furnished relays of them, to show her intellectual wealth. Lowell, Holmes, Longfellow and Emerson might have been sent over in turn, with Bancroft, Motley and some of the younger men whose names are not yet familiar on the other side. But the opportunity of affecting so much good in so pleasant a manner may not altogether be lost; if Cambridge objects, perhaps more conservative Oxford might not; but if the great universities refuse to be enlightened, Mr. Thompson might accomplish his object by instituting a course of lectures outside of these venerable seats of learning. He will find a hearty response here whenever he settles upon any practicable plan of enlightening his countrymen in relation to America.—*Independent.*

CURIOUS FACTS.

The following curious facts with regard to our Presidents appear from history.

George Washington, first President, died without children. He was re-elected.

John Adams, second President, died without children. He was not re-elected.

Thomas Jefferson, third President, died without children. He was re-elected.

James Madison, fourth President, died without children. He was re-elected.

James Monroe, fifth President, died without children. He was re-elected.

John Quincy Adams, sixth President, had children. He was not re-elected.

Andrew Jackson, seventh President, had no children, and was re-elected.

Martin Van Buren, eighth President, had children, and was not re-elected.

William H. Harrison, ninth President, had children, and died in about six months after he was sworn into office.

John Tyler, tenth President, had children and was not re-elected.

James K. Polk, eleventh President, had children and declined a nomination for a 2d term.

Zachary Taylor, twelfth President, had children, and he died before the expiration of his term.

Millard Fillmore, thirteenth President, had children and was not re-elected.

Franklin Pierce, fourteenth President, had children and was not re-elected.

James Buchanan, fifteenth President, had no children and will not be re-elected.

From the above facts it will be seen that no President ever having had any children has been re-elected to the Chief Magistracy of the Nation, while, with the exception of Mr. Polk, who declined a re-nomination, all those having no children, having been re-elected.

EUROPEAN PROPHECIES CONCERNING AMERICA.

Some time since a prominent English Weslyan divine suggested that a most entertaining volume might be produced by collecting the various prophesies and prognostications made by hostile European journals concerning America during the progress of our conflict, and comparing them with the actual results. Such a book would certainly afford much amusement. We question, however, whether the London *Times*, and other journals of that stripe, would learn any lessons from it; for, notwithstanding their previous ridiculous failures, they have continued, since the close of the war, to prognosticate and presage in regard to this country with all their accustomed assurance. This has been especially true of our financial affairs. The European *Times* remarks on this point:

There is one feature of the present period which has commanded much attention—the large amount of specie which is now reaching us from the Western world to rectify the state of the exchange. Every recent packet from America has brought considerable quantities of gold. No less a sum than two millions has come to hand during a short time from that country. So far the commercial panic, which many writers on finance on this side of the ocean declared must inevitably overtake the Americans on the termination of their great struggle, has not yet made its appearance. It is a remarkable fact that almost all the dismal prognostications which were indulged in here, both during the war and since it ended, have been signally falsified by actual events. There were to have been sudden collapse, universal bankruptcy, and other deplorable evils; and the answer to these misgivings is the millions of gold from America which now prove so useful in the coffers of the great English monetary establishment in Threadneedle street.

LOSS BY NOT TAKING A COUNTY PAPER

Generally speaking but little importance is attached to the taking of a county newspaper. This neglect and indifference had its practical reward the other day.

Some time ago a gentleman in this town was appointed an Auditor to distribute the funds in the hands of an Adminstrator amongst the creditors. Notice of the Auditor was published in two of the county papers.

It so happened that a few creditors residing in a certain portion of the county, who had collectively claims to the amount of seven or eight hudred dollars, from the neglect of taking a county paper, never heard of the audit until after the Report of the Auditor had been confirmed by the Court. They then came to town to inquire about the likelihood of securing their claims; called upon an Attorney, who examined into the matter, and informed them that they had for ever lost their money, and we presume charged them five dollars for the information. All this resulted from being too penurious or too careless to subscribe for a county paper.

These gentlemen have learned a lesson that will last them the balance of their lives and is a warning to others who from the same motives fail to take their county paper.

There is scarcely a man in the community who will not be caught up some day on a legal notice, that does not take a paper, unless he clandestinely reads his neighbor's and every *gentlemen* should be above literary pilfering like this.—*Exchange.*

A young girl named Molly Mohan accompained one of the Fenian regiments from Wisconsin to the field as its "daughter." She is sixteen years old, the daughter of a Union soldier who died of wounds received at the battle of South Mountain, and is said to be highly educated. She wears a short woolen dress and trowsers, on which is embroidered the Irish harp in silk.

ONE Charles S. Dunlap got himself into jail, the other day, at Zanesville, for going through the country and poisoning the mouths of horses then suddenly appearing as a "horse doctor," and offering to cure them for "so much." He ought to be made take a bit in his own mouth.

THE intelligence and education of a people are the passports of a country to eminence and prosperity.

POWERFUL ON THE GUM.

A laughable incident occurred at the depot. The train from Mobile brought up several barrels of shell oysters. A number of country negroes stood by, and, never having seen oysters before, were somewhat surprised at the bivalves. "Where he mouf?" exclaimed one of the most inquisitive. "How um eat? Golly! I tinks um nuffin 'cept a bone. Yah! yah!" he continued, laughing at his wit; "spec some white man tink nigger a fool when he call dat ister." Just then he discovered an open oyster, and seizing it eyed it closely. Not satisfied with the examination, he placed it to his nose, but no sooner was that organ inserted between the shells than they closed; the nigger howled with pain and called out, "Pull um off! pull um off! pull um off!" but the more the oyster was pulled the more it would not let go, and as poor Cuffee danced and yelled, his frantic efforts to rid himself of his uncomfortable nasal ornament were both ludicrous and painful. "Hit um wid a stick," suggested a buxom wench, and in a moment the oyster was knocked right and left with a will; but Cuffee's head went with it. "Pinch his tail," cried a little nig, 'and he sure to let go!' but there was no tail to pinch, and poor Cuffee seemed doomed to wear the oyster forever. At this moment an intelligent contraband whipped out a knife, and with it soon severed the oyster. Cuffee looked at the shell with amazement, and finding the oyster toothless threw it away, with the remark, "Um got no teef, but he gum is powerful!"

YOUR OWN BUSINESS.—How annoying to an industrious man to have office loafers hanging round, not only killing their own time but his also. Such persons usually complain of "hard times," "poor pay," "bad government," and go about in a "slip shod" way, grumbling, grunting, or cursing, complaining of others and excusing themselves. They find fault quarrel with women and children but fail to hit those most to blame—themselves. Loafers generally smoke, chew, or drink; and are always ready to take a hand at any game where the chances *may* result in a gratuitous "treat" by a junior loafer, whose "means" are not yet exhausted. Oh, could these persons but see where this sort of life most lead to, would they, *could* they, continue on? Idleness, dissipation, and disease, lead to death of body and soul. Reader, admonish the loafer; set him to work; induce him to read, think and pray to be delivered from the temptation which leads straight to perdition. Do not permit "loafers" to live in your presence. Set them to work, and teach them business, and induce them to mind it.

IN MEMORIAM.—The Rochester *Democrat* proposes to erect a monument in honor of the defunct Democracy, and offers the following as an inscription:

Hic Jacet!
THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY,
a kind husband of
SLAVERY,
an indulgent father of
RIOTS,
and a firm friend
of
REBELLION.

The tender plant that north winds chilled,
Has drooped and withered in its prime;
But what the snowy ballot killed,
May flourish in a *warmer clime.*

A Paris letter says: "There is a new bonnet on the horizon. It is made of one large full blown rose, which lies flat on the top of the head, sewn on a scarf of dewbedropped tulle, which is crossed under the chin, where another small rose peeps forth. The whole is called "chapeau puff." In less than three weeks it will be in struggling rivalry with "Lambrille."

☞ A temperance lecturer descanting on the essential and purifying qualities of cold water, remarked as a knock-down argument: 'When the world had become so corrupt that the Lord could do nothing with it, he was obliged to give it a thorough sousing in cold water.'

'Yes,' replied a toper, 'but it killed every darned critter on the face of the earth.'

☞ "Sir;" said a little blustering man to a religious opponent, 'to what sect do you suppose I belong?'

'Well, I don't exactly know,' drawled his opponent, 'but to judge from your size, appearance, and constant buzzing, I should think you belong to the class generally called *in-sect.*'

☞ An elderly lady telling her age remarked that she was born on the 22d of April. Her husband who was present observed, "I always thought you was born on the 1st of April. "People might well judge so," responded the matron," "In the choice I made of a husband."

☞ A carriage driver made a very happy reply the other day. A gentleman had responded to his 'Wan't a carriage sir?' by saying, 'No, I am able to walk,' when he rejoined, 'May you long be able, but seldom willing, sir.'

"Who's there?" said Robison, one cold winter night, disturbed in his repose by some one knocking at the street door, "A friend," was the answer, "What do you want?" "Want to stay here all night." "Queer taste, ain't it? But stay there by all means," was the benevolent reply.

AN editor thus logically nudges his delinquent subscribers: "We don't want money desperately bad, but our creditors do, and no doubt they owe you. If you pay us, we'll pay them, and they'll pay you."

THE lady who did not think it respectable to bring up her children to work, has lately heard from her two sons. One of them is a bar keeper on a flat boat, and the other is a steward in a

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY JULY 13, 1866.

UNION REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

MAJ. GEN. JOHN W. GEARY,

OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

DISTRICT TICKET.

CONGRESS,

Gen. WM. H. KOONTZ, of Somerset.
(Subject to the decision of the Congressional Conference.)

SENATOR,

Hon. G. W. HOUSEHOLDER, Bedford.
(Subject to the decision of the Senatorial Conference.)

ASSEMBLY,

Capt. JOHN S. STUCKEY, of Bedford.
JOHN WELLER, of Somerset.
(Subject to the decision of the Representative Conference.)

COUNTY TICKET.

PROTHONOTARY,

J. W. LINGENFELTER, of Bedford Bor.

SHERIFF,

Capt. N. C. EVANS, of Colerain.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE,

Capt. A. WEAVERLING, Bloody Run.

COMMISSIONER,

SAMUEL SHAFFER, of Union.

POOR DIRECTOR,

HENRY H. FISHER, South Woodberry.

AUDITOR,

JAMES R. O'NEAL, of Monroe.

THE SEMI-VETO OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The importunate A. J. who presides at the White House, felt his dignity somewhat impaired when the two Houses of Congress resolved to send the Amendment to the States without giving him an opportunity to display his usual egotism. Thereupon he seated himself, wroth no doubt, and addressed a brief little lecture to Congress, telling the Representatives of the American people that "I deem it proper to observe" that this is all improper. The whole reminds us of the "Pope's bull against the Comet." The gist of this presumptuous affair runs thus:

"Even in ordinary times, a question of amending the Constitution must be justly regarded as of paramount importance. This importance is, at the present time, enhanced by the fact that the *joint resolution was not submitted by the two Houses for the approval of the President*, and that, of the thirty-six States which constitute the Union, eleven are excluded from representation in either House of Congress, although, with the single exception of Texas, they have been entirely restored in all their functions as States, in conformity with the organic law of the land, and have appeared at the National Capitol by Senators and Representatives who have applied for and been refused admission to the vacant seats."

The first point made here, and therefore the most important in the estimation of the President, against the Amendment, is that it was not submitted to A. J. for his approval. Now, it is a well established principle of law in this Country, that resolutions submitting amendments to the Constitution of the United States, for the ratification of the various States, no more require the sanction of the President than do the acts of the British Parliament.

But in the second place lest he might be charged with a desire to quibble over the right of A. J. to sign such Amendments, he asserts that it is improper to amend the Constitution while eleven States are "excluded from Representation." We are prompted to ask Who took them out of the Union? Their exclusion is the result of their own voluntary acts. But says the President, "they have been entirely restored in all their functions as States." It does appear very strange that they could withdraw from the Union and when suppressed by armed force, immediately resume their Legislative functions without any restrictions or conditions if they desire to do so. For four long years they were excluded by their own voluntary acts, during all which time they struggled for the destruction of the life of the parent Government, and the moment they are suppressed, the very men who controlled the action of the eleven States alluded to by the President, are selected to represent them in the councils of the Government which they struggled to destroy. This may seem wise on the part of rebels and their friends, but no man who has had the interest of his country at heart for the last four or five years can endorse such an unparalleled proceeding.

If it is wrong to adopt these amendments to the Constitution because the seceded States are not represented, it was wrong to pass the amendment abolishing slavery in the United States, and yet that amendment has been accepted by the President in all his speeches.

The President appears to have only one idea at the present and that is how he can best serve the interests of the late rebels. He is as completely under their control as ever James Buchanan or Millard Fillmore was. All hopes for a reconciliation between him and the Republican party, are virtually out of the question. In the future the Republicans must expect no assistance from the egotist and betrayer of his friends who fills the Presidential chair.

☞ When the war settled the question of slavery in the U. S., it was supposed that pandering to the slaveocracy would cease, but in this the country has been mistaken. The President and his handful of followers, and the whole Copperhead party are once more at the feet the of Slave power, ready to black their boots or boot their blacks. It is the last "Pilgrimage to Mecca," they will find that Mohammed has flown to the mountains.

☞ The Copperhead party is at last to lose its identity; it is to be swallowed up by the Johnsonites. It has been evident ever since the crushing of the rebellion that Democracy, as it now stands, "is played." How will our Bedford county Cops like to take back seats in the House of Andy? But they'll go under with a flourish. Anything to strengthen their expiring cause. How are you Nationals?

☞ The Grand wedding of the Copperheads and Johnsonites comes off at Philadelphia on the 14th of August. James Buchanan and Millard Fillmore, it is said, are to officiate as High Priests.

THE JOHNSONIAN MOVEMENT.

The few adherents of the President who were formerly members of the Republican Party, coupled with a few of the leading spirits of the Copperhead Party, have issued a call for a National Convention of two delegates from each Congressional district, and four delegates from each State at large to assemble in Philadelphia on the 14th of August next, to devise ways and means to place the President's plan of Reconstruction before the people, and to enter into a formal alliance with the Copperhead Party. It is evident to any observant mind that the Reconstruction policy of Congress is to take the leading position in the present canvass, at this time; this plan is so popular, it were the merest foolhardiness to suppose that the people will hesitate to endorse it. The main object of this Convention will be then to place the President's plan in as plausible a shape as possible, endorsed by the reconstructed Southerners, so that their support can be cited as evidence of its popularity. The Copperheads are expected to be its especial guardians in the Northern States, while the white-washed rebels of the Southern States are expected to put it through in that section.

The Copperheads in the Lower House of Congress have issued an address to their followers throughout the country calling upon them to send delegates to the 14th of August Convention. This feature must satisfy every Republican of the intention of the President and his few adherents. The object is to consolidate with the Copperheads, and by means of this consolidation to defeat the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment.

There is not a Republican in this Congressional district, that we know of, that openly endorses this movement of the Southern rebels and their friends. It is true that some of our people have been charged with being favorable to "My Policy" but up to the present there is no one who will so far forget his principles as to prostitute them to the purposes of those who aim at the elevation of rebels whose hands are yet red with the blood of our murdered friends.

We have at no time witnessed so humiliating a spectacle, since the effort to force the Lecompton Constitution upon Kansas, that we do now in the persistent effort of the President to force the Rebellious into the councils of the nation through the adoption of a traitorous policy. But we have one consolation, the integrity of the people defeated that infamous Constitution and those true to themselves and the country will defeat this equally infamous scheme.

A CONTRAST.

From the inception of the rebellion to its close, General Geary was constantly in the field, periling his life in many bloody battles for the preservation of our national unity, and only returned to his home when the supremacy of the national government was fully restored over every foot of the public domain; during the whole period of the rebellion Heister Clymer, though a younger man, was, not only staying at home, but, assiduously laboring, in public and private, to counteract every measure devised for putting down the rebellion, and in every way in his power was giving aid and comfort to the common enemy, and has been, since the close of the war, and is now an earnest advocate for the re-admission of the lately rebellious states, with increased powers and without any guarantees for their future good behavior. During the last week in June an effort was made in the revision of the Tariff to remove the duties from foreign coal, which would have greatly injured the mining interests of Pennsylvania and Maryland; General Geary promptly hastened to Washington and used all his influence for the protection of our mining interests in the prosperity of which thousands of our citizens are vitally interested; while General Geary was thus engaged, Heister Clymer was traveling over the State selfishly laboring for his own election as Governor, and exhibiting no concern whatever about the then periled interests of his native state.

QUERIES.—If Heister Clymer gave all the aid and comfort, in his power, to rebels during the rebellion and continues laboring for the same end still, will he not continue to advocate the cause of rebels if elected Governor?

If Heister Clymer feels no concern for the protection and encouragement of the industrial interests of the State now, while a candidate for Governor, would he be likely to feel any if he were elected?

Is the man who gives aid and comfort to the enemies of his country in time of war, and who exhibits no regard for the protection of the vital interests of his own State, fit to be her Governor?

DESERTERS VERSUS SOLDIERS.

Amid all their professions of love for soldiers, since the close of the war, the Copperheads have studiously avoided any reference to their efforts during the war to disfranchise all who were then serving their country in the armies of the Union. But all their desire to divert the attention of the soldiers from their past record by loud promises of present friendship, could not restrain them from rejoicing over what they, the wish being farther to the thought, ignorantly supposed to be a decision of the Supreme Court denying the constitutionality of the act of Congress depriving deserters of citizenship and thereby disfranchising them in this State. Go ahead with your rejoicings, but don't expect soldiers who have worn the army blue and periled their lives upon the battle-field to march to the the polls under the same banner, with skedadlers, bounty jumpers and Canadian refugees. Soldiers don't train in that crowd.

☞ It is quite probable that there will be a very interesting canvass in this State, during the fall, on the part of the different aspirants for the position of United States Senator, to become vacant on the 4th of March next, by the expiration of the term of Senator Cowan. The prominent candidates are Gov. Curtin, Simon Cameron, John W. Forney, and Wm. D. Kelly. We hope they will all visit this section and give the people of this county an opportunity to judge of their respective merits.

☞ The Amendment to the Constitution has been ratified by Connecticut and New Hampshire. The first thunder for Andy's ears after reading Congress a lecture.

COFFROTH OUSTED....KOONTZ DECLARED ELECTED.

The House Committee on Elections reported on last Monday in favor of Gen. William H. Koontz, and fully vindicated the position of the Republican Party in this district. This will be cheering news to those who have insisted on the validity of the soldier vote. The Copperheads are indefatigable in their efforts to satisfy the soldiers that they were their friends and at the same time were "moving heaven and earth" to have their votes rejected in this case. Our people will rejoice that justice has not only been done them but that Congress has fully vindicated the right of soldiers in active service to vote, a position controverted by every leading Copperhead in the District.

THE NEBRASKA ELECTION---REPUBLICAN TRIUMPH.

The last *Gazette* claims a victory in Nebraska, which ends in smoke like all Copperhead victories. The Omaha *Republican* states that the State Constitution has been adopted beyond a doubt. The Copperheads and "My Policy" followers made a desperate effort to carry the Legislature, but the Republicans have triumphed in both branches. The members elect stand as follows:

	UNION.	COPP
Senate.	7	6
House.	21	16
	28	24

Which secures two Republican United States Senators. Where are the Copperheads and "My Policy?"

☞ A copy of the *Daily News*, published in Philadelphia, in the interest of the "Bread and Butter Brigade," has penetrated to our office, containing the proceedings of a tremendous Johnsonian State Convention, which assembled in Philadelphia on the 3d of July, and in which some fifteen or twenty counties were represented. The most prominent individual in this farce was one "Colonel" Joseph R. Flanigen, of "side door" notoriety. And strange to say this same individual is placed at the head of the Johnsonian State Central Committee. What a time he and William A. Wallace, Chairman of the Copperhead Committee, will have arranging the various "side-doors." Our word for it Col. Jordan will not be trapped by any of their "side door arrangements."

☞ The Union men of Fulton county held their Convention on Saturday the 23d ult., and unanimously nominated Gen. Wm. H. Koontz for Congress, Dr. S. E. Duffield for Senator, John K. Richards for Assembly, Thompson Myers for Prothonotary, Jacob Barnhart and Benjamin Speck for Associate Judge, David Shoemaker for Treasurer, and James G. Lyon for Commissioner. The Congressional Conferees are Dr. Jacob S. Trout, Wm. Hanks, and John M. Patterson. The Senatorial Conferees are M. Edgar King, Isaac Taylor and Roland Austin. Legislative Conferees are D. K. Wagner, Jacob Barnhart and Andrew Fisher.

☞ Poor Vallandigham! A few days ago, the leading lights of the Copperhead fraternity in the State of Ohio, unanimously rejected a proposition to place this apostle of modern democracy on the stump. We would suggest to Col. Jordan the propriety of securing the services of this eminent traitor for the benefit of Clymer in this State. His labors in behalf of his Pennsylvania prototype would add as many votes to the Republican party as can be made by the whole corps of Republican Speakers.

☞ There is much more consistency in the Copperhead party than most of people are willing to accord it at first sight. It will be remembered that they strenuously opposed allowing soldiers in active service to vote, because they believed their ballots would be as effective in crushing the rebellion as their bayonets; and now they as strenuously insist upon deserters voting, because they believe their ballots will accomplish what rebel bayonets failed to accomplish.

☞ The soldiers, the *true* soldiers we mean, are daily, yea hourly importuned by the Copperhead papers to hearken unto the claims of Clymer upon them. While they are engaged in this laudable object on the one hand, on the other they are insisting with all the vigor they can command that deserters must vote. Soldiers are you going to allow yourselves to take a position in the tail end of a column headed by deserters?

☞ The call for the "National Convention" is endorsed by a pair of Johnson's Senators and an equal number of Copperheads. How well they work together. The poor Cops are sold out at last. Johnson, who opposed the rebellion, is to have them for less than the English paid for Hessians. Well, perhaps it is all right; in our estimation they are not worth half as much.

☞ The Shirleysburg *Herald* hopes we may be "able to stand" the failure in our Legislative aspirations. We feel sure that *we* can "*stand* it" if the *one-legged* soldier who was the successful competitor can. We expect that he will have more trouble on that score than we will.

COL. FORNEY FOR U. S. SENATOR

Col. J. W. Forney, the Warwich of American politics, and the staunch conductor of the Philadelphia *Press* and Washington *Chronicle*, made a speech at Lebanon, on Thursday evening of last week. At the conclusion, referring to the use of his name in connection with the U. S. Senatorship from this State, he said:

"My name having been suggested as a candidate for the United States Senate at the close of the term which expires on the 4th of March, 1867, it is proper that my opinions should be known, and I think every aspirant for the same high honor should be called upon explicitly to define his own position. I am vain enough to believe that I am qualified to discharge the duties of a Senator from Pennsylvania. I have been constrained by journalistic and official relations to mingle in most of the exciting scenes of the national capital, from the period when James Buchanan attempted to make Kansas a slave State down to the present hour. Whether I have been faithful to principle, fearless in my opposition to treachery in my former party or in persistent and unshaken antagonism to the rebellion which succeeded that treachery—whether I have steadfastly maintained the good fight in the dark complications recently developed—it is for the people who have the matter in charge to decide."

THE GREAT RAILROAD CONTROVERSIES.

The public has been on tiptoe of expectation for months to learn the result of the great legal controversies between the Pennsylvania Central Railroad and its great projected rivals, the Atlantic and Great Western, Catawissa, Philadelphia and Reading, &c., on the one hand, and the Pittsburgh and Connellsburg Railroad on the other. To-day's *Inquirer* contains the decisions of the Courts in both these cases, and both terminate adverse to the Pennsylvania Central; this was not to have been expected, at least in the first instance, as Judge Read in his opinion at *Nisi Prius*, it was thought, had so clearly laid down the law that it would be utterly impossible to reverse it, but the full Court at Wilkesbarre, completely upset his fine spun theory and reversed him intoto. The contracts entered into between the Atlantic and Great Western and the other high contracting parties, about a year ago and cut short by Judge Read's injunction, will now, we presume, be carried out to the letter.

The decision in the Pittsburgh and Connellsville case may be taken up to the Supreme Court of the United States; if it is, it will only be for delay, as the position of the District Court appears to be impregnable. An injunction has been awarded by Judge McCandlas against any further interference with the construction of this road. We expect that it will be pushed forward, as rapidly as possible, to completion.

What effect the decisions will have upon the construction of our road we cannot pretend to say. If the Pittsburgh and Connellsville road is completed, the distance from Mount Dallas to Bridgeport, the nearest point to form a junction with that road, would only be about thirty miles. The Southern Pennsylvania Railroad Company have all the necessary Legislation to enable them to form this junction, and we hope it may be formed without unnecessary delay. The engineers on this route have been engaged, for several months, locating between this point and its eastern terminus. The tunnel projected through Sidling Hill will be 6,600 feet in length. In a short time the entire line from Connellsville to the junction with the Cumberland Valley, will be located. We are very anxious to know whether there is to be anything done upon it; our impression is that our worst fears are to be realized.

PROGRESS OF ANDY-JOHNSONISM.

In another column will be found a call for a "*National Union Convention*," (a union of Rebels, Traitors and Copperheads). We publish the following extracts from our exchanges as an indication of the kind of reception, this proposed diversion in favor of Copperheads meets with at the hands of the true Union men who stood by the country in the hour of its peril and who propose to stand by it until the fruits of triumphant victory are thoroughly secured:

"A little convocatian of office holders, who imprudently termed their assemblage a "Union State Convention," was held in Philadelphia one day last week, that poor bankrupt, Joe Flanigen, being chief engineer. It was got together by means of private letters addressed by Flanigen to such of the dependants upon Johnson's bread and butter as it was thought would prefer eating that to adherence to principle. An analysis of the individual interests and aspirations of those present would be exceedingly interesting, and we are able of our own knowledge to go over some portion of the list, as follows:

1. Robert L. Martin, Delaware Co.; Son wishes to be appointed U. S. Assessor, to fill Mr. Cheyney's vacant place.
2. Col. W. Cooper Talley, Delaware Co.: now Deputy Collector, and wants to be U. S. Collector, by having Dr. Frank Taylor removed.
3. Charles R. Williamson, Delaware Co.: wants to have Talley's place when he is promoted.
4. T. Good, Allentown. Postmaster.
5. George Zinn, Carlisle. Postmaster.
6. Theadore Schoch, Stroudsburg. Postmaster.
7. Bobert Wilson, Mechanicsburg: represents Geo. W. Wilson, Postmaster.
8. Samuel McKelvy, Allegheny Co, Appointed by Johnson U. S. Marshal for the Western District. Senate refused to confirm him.
9. William F. Johnston, Pittsburg. Appointed U. S. Collector of 23d district by Johnson. Unconfirmed.
10. N. P. Sawyer, Pittsburg, editor of Johnson's new pocket-pap organ, the *Republic*.
11. Wilson J. Cowell, Doylestown. Formerly U. S. Collector, 5th District. Removed, and now wants to get back.

13, 14, 15, 16, &c., &c., we might enumerate Joseph R. Flanigen, O. P. Cornman, S. Snyder Leidy, Henry Simons, and the half dozen others registered as representing Pennsylvania, as gentlemen always aspiring for some appointment, and willing to accept the smallest unbuttered crumb. Flanigen, it is said, wants Col. William B. Thomas' place as Collector of the Port. Considering the number of times Col. Thomas has given him pecuniary and other assistance, this is ingratitude worthy of Andrew Johnson himself.

Among those named as appointed on duties of various kinds, and who may or may not have been present, we observe the names of Darlington, Postmaster at West Chester; Hetrich, of Easton, U. S. Collector; and a certain James Dykes, who is reported as representing Montgomery county, though who the distinguished Dykes is, or may be we are unable to tell. He may be a descendant of Sir Walter Scott's historic "Dumbiedykes" for ought we know to the contrary.—*Norristown Herald.*

A CARD TO A SENATOR.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
HARRISBURG, July 6, 1866.

SIR: I have just taken from the postoffice a package bearing your frank, containing a number of papers headed "*National Union Convention*," signed by A. W. RANDALL, *President Executive Committee National Union Club*," your name appearing as a member thereof. Mr. Randall adds that if the call meets with approbation, it should be signified by a brief letter with authority to publish the same. This is not fair. Why not ask for letters from those to whom the circular is mailed, who may disapprove of the objects it has in view? Such a course would have enabled you to measure the infamy with which you are regarded by the men who made you Senator, and give you an idea of the odium which attaches to your recreancy to a great and generous party, to your betrayals of a grand and holy trust.

After having passed the best days of my life in supporting Republican principles, I now entertain no purpose or desire of entering into a combination for their destruction, merely to gratify the malice of ambitious recreants. The Union party, which made a mistake in electing you Senator, and which compensated for that act by saving the National Union, is good enough for me. It embraces within its organization an overwhelming majority of those who survived the perils of the war for the Union. It is led by the men who conducted our arms to victory over traitors. So it is foolish to expect any sane man to leave such an organization and association, to seek the lead of those who have violated their pledges to patriots and patriotic principles, and who aim to make the sublime results of the war redound to the glory of treason and the profit of traitors.

For these reasons I do not approve of *your* "National Union Convention."

Respectfully,
GEORGE BERGNER.

Hon. Edgar Cowan, Washington, D. C.

AN INVITATION.—Alexander W. Randall, Assistant P. M. General, sends us an invitation to attend his Convention, to be held in Philadelphia, on the 14th of August, which he very modestly styles "A National Convention." This invitation is under the frank of Senator Doolittle, and is addressed to us as Post Master of this city, and as such we are expected not only to be present, but to see that others attend this meeting of *patriots*. Mr. Randall is not well posted, or he would have known that our official head is in a basket, or in other words, that we have been decapitated. In order, therefore, that the intention of the principal mover, or getter up of the Convention may be carried out, we have handed the circular to our successor in the Post Office, who, with all other office holders, whom Mr. Johnson believes eats his bread, are expected to be present, under the penalty of losing their places, and their provisions at the same time.

Mr. Randall at the conclusion of the call for the Convention, appends this note:—"If this call meets your approbation, you will be good enough to signify it by a brief letter, with authority to publish the same."

In order to save the trouble of indicting "a brief letter," we respectfully inform Mr. Randall and those associated with him, that we are no traitor to our country, our principles or our party, and therefore we have no political affiliation with secession sympathizers or their allies, in or out of office—all of which those interested have "authority to publish."—*Delaware County Republican.*

☞ A corrrspondent of the New York Tribune writing from Washington gives the following as the cause of the suicide of Senator Lane:

"Jim Lane died of Andy Johnson. He went from here to Kansas, impressed with the delusion that his support of the President was so acceptable to the people of that State, that he could carry it for Johnson's policy by 5,000 majority. His first appearance upon the streets of Lawrence shocked him with a sense of his terrible error. In the town where he had once walked a monarch, no man spoke to him. Old friends passed him without recognition on the sidewalk. On horseback in the principal street he rode unrecognized and rejected. He went to his house and sent for many of his old friends to come and see him. They returned answer that they wished to have no intercourse with him. Two days after his arrival, Representative Clark came from Washington. What a contrast and what a lesson! A vast crowd met and welcomed him with music and flags. A public meeting applauded his votes, honored him for his fidelity and pledged to him the love and support of Kansas. Humiliated, smitten with remorse and utterly desperate, Lane terminated at once his life and career in Johnson politics."

A BREAD AND BUTTER PATRIOT ANSWERED.—Col. J. G. Frick, late of the 129th Pa. Volunteers, who received a call for a National Union Convention, under cover of Mr. Cowan's frank, thus replies to the Assistant Post Master General's missive:—

POTTSVILLE, Pa., June 29th, 1866.

A. W. Randall, Esq.—DEAR SIR: I herewith return to you your call for a National Convention which you were pleased to send me.

I desire to say that I do not train in your crowd, and therefore do not sympathize in the objects of your convention. I fought in this war against treason and traitors, and I do not feel now like ignoring the past and helping Copperheads and Republican traitors to place these same men in power again where they can make laws for me, and crack the whip of slavery over the free people of the North. That day has gone by, and we now live in an enlightened age. Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FRICK,
Colonel late 129th Penn'a Vol.

A JOHNSON NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Philadelphia the City to be Honored with this Assemblage, and the Time the 14th of August—Delegates called for from all the States and Territories.

WASHINGTON, June 25.

The following call has just been prepared, and has the approval of gentlemen of prominence in addition to those whose names are appended. It may therefore be regarded as possessing much political significance:

A National Union Convention of at least two delegates from each Congressional district of all the States, two from each Territory, two from the District of Columbia, and four delegates at large from each State, will be held at Philadelphia on the second Tuesday (14th) of August next. Such delegates will be chosen by the electors of the several States who sustain the Administration in maintaining unbroken the union of the States under the Constitution which our fathers established, and who agree in the following propositions, viz:

The Union of the States is in every case indissoluble, and is perpetual; and the Constitution of the United States and the laws passed by Congress in pursuance thereof, supreme and constant, and universal in their obligations.

The rights, the dignity and the equality of the States in the Union, including the right of representation in Congress, are solemnly guaranteed by that Constitution, to save which from overthrow so much blood and treasure were expended in the late civil war.

There is no right any where to dissolve the Union, or to separate States from the Union, either by voluntary withdrawal, by force of arms, or by congressional action; neither by the secession of the States nor by the exclusion of their loyal and qualified Representatives, nor by the National Government in any other form.

Slavery is abolished, and neither can nor ought to be re-established in any State or Territory within our jurisdiction.

Each State has the undoubted right to prescribe the qualification of its own electors and no external power ought to dictate, control, or influence the free and voluntary action of the State in the exercise of that right, the maintenance inviolate of the right of the State, and especially of the right of each State to order and control its own domestic concerns according to its own judgment. Exclusively subject only to the Constitution of the United States, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political future depends, and the overthrow of that system by the usurpation and centralization of power in Congress, would be a revolution dangerous to republican government and destructive of liberty.

Each House of Congress is made, by the Constitution, the sole judge of the election returns qualifications of its members, but the exclusion of loyal Senators and Representatives, properly chosen and qualified under the Constitution and laws, is unjust and revolutionary.

Every patriot should frown upon all those acts and proceedings everywhere, which can serve no other purpose than to rekindle the animosities of war, and the effect of which, upon our moral, social and material interests at home, and upon our standing abroad, differing only in degree, is injurious, like war itself.

The purposes of the war having been to preserve the Union and the Constitution by putting down the rebellion, and the rebellion having been suppressed, all resistence to the authority of the General Government being at an end, and the war having ceased, war measures also should cease, and should be followed by measures of peaceful administration, so that union, harmony and concord may be encouraged, and industry, commerce and the arts of peace revived and promoted, and the early restoration of all the States to the exercise of their constitutional powers in the National Government is indispensably necessary to the strength and the defence of the Republic and to the maintenance of the public credit.

All delegates elected in the thirty six States and nine Territories of the United States, and in the District of Columbia, who in a spirit of patriotism and love for the Union, can rise above personal and sectional consideration, and who desire to see a truly National Union Convention, which shall represent all the States and Territories of the Union, assemble as friends and as brothers under the national flag, to hold counsel together on the State of the Union, and to take measures to avert possible danger to the same, are especially requested to take part in the choice of such delegates. But no delegate will take a part in such convention who does not loyally accept the national situation and endorse the principles above set forth, and who is not attached in true allegiance to the Constitution, the Union and the Government of the United States.

WASHINGTON, June 25, 1866.

A. W. RANDALL, President.

J. R. Doolittle, O. H. Browning, Chas. Knap, Edgar Cowan, Executive Committee National Union Club.

We recommend the holding of the above convention, and endorse the call therefor—James Dixon, T. A. Hendricks, Daniel G. Norton, J. W. Nesmith.

Destructive Fire in Portland Maine 2'000 Houses Burned and $10,000.-000 Worth of Property Destroyed.

PORTLAND, July 5.

The fire has completely swept through the city from the foot of High street to North street on Munjoy, destroying everything in its track so completely that the lines of the streets can hardly be traced, and a space one and a half miles long by a quarter of a mile wide appears like a forest of chimneys with fragments of wall attached to them.

The wind was blowing a gale from the south and a tremendous sheet of flame swept along before it, devouring everything in its passage and the utmost exertions of the firemen, aided by a steamer and a band of engineers from several other places could only succeed in preventing it from spreading in new directions. Many buildings, perhaps fifty, were blown up to check the flames, but the inhabitants could scarcely do more than flee with their families to the upper part of the city saving such goods as they could carry with them though every vehicle in the city was employed with excellent effect in moving goods. The custom house being fire proof escaped though greatly damaged. The court records in the upper story are probably destroyed.

The splendid city and county buildings on Congress street which were nearly fireproof, were considered safe and were piled full of furniture by the neighboring residents and they were swept away with all their contents

Half the city is destroyed and that half including nearly all the business portion except the heavy business in Commercial street. The fire commenced a little below the foot of High street in a boot shop. It next burned Upham's flouring mill and Brown's sagarhouse, with all its surroundings; then Staple's & Son's and Richardson's foundries and nothing else on Commercial street of consequence. It next swept what is called Graham's corner, composed of smaller wooden buildings clean. It then burned up as far as the old Varnum house on Pleasant street, one third the way up Centre street, and half the way up Cotton street.

It also completely burned up Cross street, Union street, Temple street and Exchange street. It swept lower on the northerly side of Fore street to India street in the east while on the west it moved along diagonally across Middle street and down to Cumberland taking the Elm House, but sparing the First Parish Church. Then from Chestnut street it made a clean sweep on the southerly side of Cumberland street and the same was the case with Congress street and everything else to Fore street as far east as Garden street.

All the banks are gone and all the newspaper offices only three printing offices being left. Also all the jewelry establishments, all the wholesale dry goods stores, several churches, the telegraph offices, nearly all the stationery stores and the majority of the business places are destroyed.

Captain Inmah has telegraphed for 1,500 tents to accomodate the houseless inhabitants. It is almost impossible to tell where the people lived the ruin and destruction is so complete.

It is estimated that about 2,000 buildings are burned and property destroyed to the amount of *ten millions of dollars*, which is probably insured about one half. The State valuation of the city property was $28,000,000 and the real valuation must be over $30,000,000. Fully one third must have been destroyed. Nothing can be done in the city today except to take care of the homeless, and that is actively being done. Everybody's latch string hangs out and a cheerful and buoyant feeling prevails. There was no confusion or struggle during the fire. Every one was courteous and kind and all worked earnestly together. The firemen from abroad worked nobly and assisted greatly in saving property. The churches and many other edifices are thrown open for the houseless, and committees are appointed to relieve the distressed.

For some hours during the conflagration communication was cut off between the front and back of the city except by over a mile journey around.

☞ The Copperheads secretly sympathized with the rebels, but since the President has made "treason odious," they openly clamor for the restoration of those very same rebels to power, or in other words, they now pray the Government to give their Southern friends all the advantages they expected to secure by resorting to arms.

A COUGH, COLD, OR SORE THROAT

Requires immediate attention and should be checked. If allowed to continue,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Affection, or an Incurable Lung Disease

IS OFTEN THE RESULT.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief.

FOR BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, CONSUMPTION & THROAT DISEASES,

Troches are used with always good success.

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS

will find *Troches* useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The Troches are recommended and prescribed by Physicians, and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years, each year find them in new localities in various parts of the world and the *Troches* are universally pronounced better than other articles.

Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the *Worthless Imitations* that may be offered.

Sold everywhere in the United States, and Foreign Countries, at 35 cents per box.

Nov. 10, 1865.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT combining durability with elegance of shape New Spring styles just received.

May 11:3m G. R. & W. OSTER,

AGUA DE MAGNOLIA.

A toilet delight. Superior to any cologne, used to bathe the the face and person, to render the skin soft and fresh, to allay inflammation, to perfume clothing, for headache, &c. It is manufactured from the rich Southern Magnolia, and is obtaining a patronage quite unprecedented. It is a favorite with actresses and opera singers. It is sold by all dealers, at $1.00 in large bottles, and by DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York, Wholesale Agents.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists

S. T.—1860—X.

Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try the celebrated PLANTATION BITTERS, which are now recommended by the highest medical authorities, and warranted to produce an *immediate* beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must supersede all other tonics where a healthy, gentle stimulent is required.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, wintergreen, sassafras, roots and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix rum. For particulars, see circulars and testimonials around each bottle.

Beware of impostors. Examine every bottle. See that it has our private U. S. stamp unmutilated over the cork, with plantation scene, and our signature on a fine steel plate side label. See that our bottle is not refilled with spurious and deleterious stuff. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters by the gallon or bulk, is an imposter. Any person imitating this bottle, or selling any other material therein, whether called Plantation Bitters or not, is a criminal under the U. S. Law, and will be so prosecuted by us. The demand for Drake's Plantation Bitters, from ladies, clergymen, merchants, &c., is incredible. The simple trial of a bottle is the evidence we present of their worth and superiority. They are sold by all respectable druggists, grocers, physicians, hotels, saloons, steamboats and country stores.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Have you a hurt child or a lame horse? Use the Mexican Mustang Liniment.

For cuts, sprains, burns, swellings, and caked breasts, the Mexican Mustang Liniment is a sure cure.

For rheumatism, neuralgia, stiff joints, stings and bites, there is nothing like the Mexican Mustang Liniment.

For spavined horses, the poll-evil, ringbone and sweeny, the Mexican Liniment never fails.

For wind-galls, scratches, big-head and splint, the Mexican Mustang Liniment is worth its weight in gold.

Cuts, bruises, sprains and swellings, are so common and certain to occur in every family, that a bottle of this Liniment is the best investment that can be made.

It is more certain than the doctor—it saves time in sending for the doctor—it is cheaper than the doctor, and should never be dispensed with.

"In lifting the kettle from the fire, it tipped over and scalded my hands terribly. * * * The Mustang Liniment extracted the pain, caused the sore to heal rapidly, and left very little scar. CHAS. FOSTER, 420 Broad st., Phil.

Mr. S. Litch, of Hyde Park, Vt. writes: "My horse was considered worthless, (spavin,) but since the use of the Mustang Liniment, I have sold him for $150. Your Liniment is doing wonders up here."

All genuine is wrapped in steel plate engravings, signed G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and also has the private U. S. stamp of DEMAS BARNES & Co. over the top.

Look *closely, and be not deceived by Counterfeits.*

Sold by all Druggists, at 25, 50 cts., and $1.00.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

It is a most delightful Hair Dressing.
It eradicates scurf and dandruff.
It keeps the head cool and clean.
It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy.
It prevents hair turning gray and falling off.
It restores hair upon prematurely bald heads.

This is just what Lyon's Kathairon will do. It is pretty—it is cheap—durable. It is literally sold by the car-load, and yet its almost incredible demand is daily increasing, until there is hardly a country store that does not keep it, or a family that does not use it.

E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Who would not be beautiful? Who would not add to their beauty! What gives that marble purity and *distingue* appearance we observe upon the stage and in the city belle! It is no longer a secret. They use Hagan's Magnolia Balm. Its continued use removes tan, freckles, pimples, and roughness, from the face and hands, and leaves the complexion smooth, transparent, blooming and ravishing. Unlike many cosmetics, it contains no material injurious to the skin. Any Druggist will order it for you, if not on hand, at 50 cents per bottle.

W. E. HAGAN, Troy, N. Y., Chemist.
DEMAS BARNES & CO.
Wholesale Agents, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Heimstreet's inimitable Hair Coloring is not a dye. All instantaneous dies are composed of *lunar caustic*, and more or less destroy the vitality and beauty of the hair. This is the original Hair Coloring, and has been growing in favor over twenty years. It restores gray hair to its original color by gradual absorption, in a most remarkable manner. It is also a beautiful hair dressing. Sold in two sizes—50 cents and $1—by all dealers. C. HEIMSTREET, Chemist.

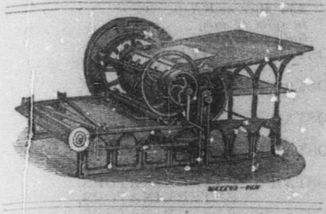
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER—for Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, Flatulency, &c., where a warming stimulent is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity make it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold everywhere, at 50 cts. per bottle. Ask for "Lyon's" Pure Extract. Take no other.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

July 13th, 1866-cowly

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1866.

CAMPAIGN INQUIRER

The INQUIRER will be issued as a campaign paper from and after the 1st of July to the 12th of October, 1866, to accommodate those who are not regular subscribers.

The importance of the campaign should stimulate the Republican party to place the INQUIRER in the hands of every friend of Republican principles in this county. The canvass will not only be important in view of the election of a Governor, but it will be recollected that a member of Congress, Senator, two Representatives, and a full county ticket from Prothonotary down to Auditor are to be elected. Every member of the Republican party should be alive to the necessity of promptly distributing healthy reading matter among the masses. Bedford county must be carried against Copperheadism at the coming election. We were only beaten on an average from 130 to 140 last fall. At least 160 deserters voted to make this majority. Since then the bill disfranchising deserters has become a law and they will be excluded from voting at the next election. This gives the Republican party a majority of a few votes. Now then is the time to wrench the political ascendency from the party which, as a body, has so terribly abused its power in this county for the last four years, and to accomplish this much desired result the INQUIRER will labor earnestly and deal most vigorous blows. **Every Union Man in the County, without an exception, should have a Copy.** Let our friends see that this is the case. A little exertion will do it.

REGULAR TERMS:

The INQUIRER will be sent, one year, for $2.00, if paid in advance: $2.50 if not paid within six months, and $3.00 if not paid within the year.

The Campaign Inquirer

Will be sent to subscribers at the following remarkably low rates:

1 copy, in advance	.....	$ 50 cents
10 copies "	.....	4.50
20 " "	.....	8.00
40 " "	.....	10.50
100 " "	.....	30.00

Additions to the clubs may be made at any time at the same rates.

Money may be forwarded by mail at our risk, where drafts or post-office orders, payable to our order, cannot be obtained.

☞ Specimen copies sent free.

Address, DURBORROW & LUTZ,
Publishers, Bedford, Pa.

☞ The second Quarterly Meeting of the M. E. Church, for the Schellsburg Circuit, will be held in an inviting grove, near to New Paris, on the 14th and 15th instant. Rev. Thomas Barnhart will conduct the services.

EPISCOPAL SERVICES NEXT SABBATH IN THE LUTHERAN CHURCH.—The Court House being now undergoing repair, the usual Episcopal services will be held next Sabbath in the Lutheran church, kindly lent for the occasion, at 10½ a. m. and 4 p. m. In the morning the Rev. Barrow, will preach on the subject of "Confirmation," and in the afternoon "Israel's bondage in Egypt." The Rev. Essick will preach in the evening.

HOME AGAIN.—Spring Season is the opportunity usually embraced by the wanderers from quiet old Bedford, whether in pursuit of pleasure, honor or fortune, or in obedience to the stern behests of duty, for their annual re-union. Already friendly faces meet our sight and familiar names greet our ears as one by one they return to spend a few days of recreation in renewing old friendships and visiting the places loved of "Auld Lang Syne." Among the number of such at present in town we note Col. Fr. Jordan and Lady, Hon. L. W. Hall of Altoona, Capt. A. K. Arnold of West Point, and Geo. D. Hall of St. Louis. We bid them all a hearty welcome to the hospitalities of old Bedford. May they forget the flight of time in the enjoyment of the present and with the pathway of the future bright before them, be blessed with many returns of the season of these pleasant annual greetings.

GEARY CLUB.—Pursuant to notice, a number of our citizens met in the Court House on Saturday evening last, for the formation of a Geary Club. The meeting was organized by the appointment of Hon. S. L. RUSSELL, as Chairman, and Wm. G. Riffle and M. A. Points, as Secretaries.

On motion of Hon. John Cessna, the President and Secretaries were directed to prepare, and present for adoption at the next meeting, a Constitution and By-Laws, for the government of the Geary Club.

The following were appointed a Committee on permanent organization: J. T. Keagy, Esq., Wm. C. Kean, Esq., Jacob Z. Over, Esq., Lieut. J. H. Longenecker, Capt. John Horn, Daniel Crouse, Esq., and D. S. Elliott, Esq.

The following sub-committees were appointed:

Place of Meeting—John Lutz, Esq, John R. Jordan, Esq., and E. M. Alsip, Esq.

Music.—J. R. Durborrow, Esq., A. B. Carver, Esq., and Lieut. R. W. Cook.

Invitation of Ladies.—J. B. Cessna, Esq., W. W. Shuck, Esq., and Valentine Vondersmith, Esq.

To Procure Speakers.—Hon. John Cessna, Col. John H. Filler, J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq.

Col. Francis Jordan, Chairman of the Union State Central Committee, being present was then invited to address the Club. The Colonel responded in a very neat felicitous speech and gave assurance, by his earnestness, that he will prosecute the present campaign with that zeal for which he is so justly distinguished.

On motion, the Hon. John Cessna was selected as the speaker at the next meeting, which will be on Saturday, July the 14th inst.

The Union Republican Brass Band of Bedford was in attendance and enlivened the occasion with its choicest music.

S. L. RUSSELL, President.
W. G. RIFFLE, M. A. POINTS, Secretaries.

THE FOURTH AT WOODBERRY.—The 4th of July was celebrated at Woodberry by the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, under the auspices of Cove Lodge, No. 358. Large delegations of the fraternity from Martinsburg, Blair county and from Bedford, uniting with them.

The entire affair in all its detail was a complete success. A falling shower of rain compelled the Order to adjourn from a grove where the exercises were intended to have been held to a Church in the town, but did not in the least mar the enthusiasm of the occasion.

Addresses were delivered by Dr. C. N. Hickok, Prof. Schaffer, Rev. Dr. Clark, Rev. John H. Wilkinson, Rev. Cooper, and Rev. A. W. Decker. The regular oration was delivered by Dr. Hickok, which was one of the finest pieces of oratory and logic that it has been our privilege to listen to for many years. We will give a single extract, and we feel sorry that space compels us to confine our selection to only one of the many fine points in this production:

"Man, the child of circumstance, was a wanderer from his home influences. He was a stranger among strangers. He was lonely, heart-sick and weary. He was tempted and fallen by the way. He was destitute and dying. He saw around him on every side, those whose forms and faces bore the impress of the same creative power—the marks of the same handiwork. They were his brothers. Did they recognize the fraternal claim? Did their common humanity impel them to pause, that they might cheer the lonely one; that they might make glad the heart of the desolate; that they might nourish the destitute; that they might raise the fallen; that they might comfort the dying? Alas! no! "The Priest and the Levite passed by on the other side" and left the stranger one to go on in his lone pilgrimage—the dying one to die in his desolation. What then could be expected of the multitude?

Then the spirit of Odd-Fellowship, like a beautiful angel vision appeared, and with her magic wand touched the scene, and all was changed. Brothers met the lonely one in the streets of the strange city, and he was lonely no longer. Brothers warned the tempted one, and he fled from danger. Brothers ministered to the suffering one, and his sickness was not unto death. Brothers cheered the weary one, and he was comforted. Brothers fed the hungry one, and he perished not. Brothers clothed the naked one, and he shivered 'neath the cold blasts no longer. Brothers folded their arms around the dying one, and with his latest breath he blessed them."

With regard to the entertainment furnished by Cove Lodge for their visiting brethren, and the ladies accompanying them, and other invited guests, it is impossible by description to do it justice. It was splendid, and was fully appreciated and enjoyed by several hundred individuals who all expressed their unqualified approval of their reception. After leaving the Church the procession reformed and returned to the Lodge room where three tables the entire length of the Hall were loaded with the munificent repast with regard to which good judges remarked they "had never seen a better."

☞ "B" sends us the following item under date of Bloody Run, June 30, 1866:

Our town received a rare treat yesterday. The Huntingdon String Band led by B. M. Greene, Esq., paid us a visit and interspersed the exercises of Prof. Long's Exhibition with most excellent music. Mr. Long was fortunate in having secured the services of the best band in this section of the State. After the Exhibition a number of our citizens were called upon and serenaded by the Band, and it was only when the night was far advanced that it ceased to bestow its compliments. The Exhibition passed off pleasantly, and was admitted by all to have been a good one—creditable alike to the students and to the worthy professor.

☞ We call attention to the last notice of Wm. Hartley in to-day's paper. If you want to save costs go and settle your accounts.

CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD CASE.

The Company Has Not Misused its Charter.—State Lines Not Upon the Map of the Union.

Charge of Hon. Wilson M'Candless.

WILLIAMSPORT, June 28.

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, AT WILLIAMSPORT, JUNE TERM, 1866.—The City of Baltimore vs. the Southern Pennsylvania Railroad Company, et al. In Equity.

Judge M'Candless instructed the jury as follows;

I regret very much that in the trial of this issue, I have not had the assistance of my brother, Mr. Justice Grier, whose severe indisposition has prevented him from taking his seat on the bench at this term. His high judicial reputation, co-extensive with the Union, would have given a great moral effect to the instructions which it is the duty of the Court to utter for your guidance. That is not expected in what may be said by me. This is an issue out of chancery, to inform the conscience of the chancellor as to a question of fact which cannot be revived elsewhere, and I have only to instruct you as to what constitutes misuse and abuse of the franchise of a corporation. Your verdict for either party, in making his decree, the Chancellor may disregard altogether. You will have perceived during this protracted and interesting investigation that the Legislature of Pennsylvania, by an act passed the 28th of April, 1865, and which the Governor of the State refusing to sign under a provision of the Constitution, became a law on the 19th of August of the same year, repealed the charter of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company. That law this Court declared to be unconstitutional, being a law impairing the obligation of a contract which the State of Pennsylvania made with a corporation and which is in violation of the Constitution of the United States. As there was a writ of *quowarranto* at the instance of the Attorney General of the State pending in the Supreme Court, we deemed it due to the parties litigating, as well as a proper courtesy to that high court that an opportunity should be afforded to the law officer of the Commonwealth to inquire in that tribunal whether the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company had misused or abused its corporate franchises. Ample time was allowed for that purpose and no further proceedings having been taken by the Attorney General this Court directed an issue to try the question of fact.

You have listened for many days to the testimony on both sides given by respectable and intelligent witnesses and to able and distinguished counsel who have exerted their power to illustrate the details in evidence and it now becomes the duty of the court briefly to explain the principle of law applicable to the case. Upon your verdict may depend what our final decree will be. In this examination we have limited the inquiry to acts of omission and commission on the part of the corporation subsequent to the condoning act of the State of Pennsylvania of the 11th of April, 1856, upon the faith of which the City of Baltimore loaned her credit and paid one million of dollars. Any offense against the sovereignty of the State of Pennsylvania she pardoned by the act of her Legislature of that date. You will therefore ascertain from the testimony and inform us by your verdict whether the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company since the year 1856 has misused and abused the franchise granted to it by the State of Pennsylvania. There can be no abuse or misuse without a positive act of malfeasance. This, to furnish ground of forfeiture must be wilful, it must be something more than accidental negligence,) excess of power or mistake in the mode of exercising an acknowledged power. There is nothing profound or mystical about these words misuse or abuse. They are not terms of art in the law. The popular sense in which they are used every day is well known. To abuse is composed of *ab* and *utor*, and in strictness it signifies to injure, diminish in value or wear away by using improperly. Misuse is a still simpler word. It signifies merely to use amiss. But I admit that these words like all others may have different meanings when spoken with reference to different subjects. Acts which would be an abuse of one thing may be no abuse of another. We are therefore to ascertain precisely what is abuse or misuse of the corporate privileges by a company. Abuse includes misuse. We take them both together, and define them thus: any positive act in violation of the charter and in derogation of public right wilfully done or caused to be done, by those appointed to manage the general concerns of the corporation. Such is the definition of misuse or abuse, adopted by the court and you will apply it to the facts given in evidence accordingly.

As to the sixteen points submitted by the learned and able counsel for the respondents as well as the two by those of the complainants, I dismiss them and in the usually emphatic language of my brother Grier, I decline to answer such a catechism, except as to the sixteenth point made by respondent and the two points made by complainants counsel. I answer distinctly that under the act of the 18th of April, 1853, the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company have the right to make their road to the Maryland line, and to connect there with any road authorized by the State of Maryland.

The case now on trial is one of great national importance. It was not the design of the wise framers of the Constitution, nor is it the policy of the Government and people of the United States, that any Commonwealth shall be permitted to place restrictions upon commerce between the States of the Union. Our territory is so vast in extent embracing such a variety of soil, climate and mineral wealth and with a restored and unbroken nationality, so capable of future and further extension and development that both for military and commercial purposes, the mere imaginary boundary lines of States are not to be considered upon the map of the Union. It seems too much like the European system of visiting passports at the dividing line of every petty monarchical principality. The propriety and necessity of this very road has been recently agitated in Congress and a bill looking to its early construction has passed its popular branch. It should be made placing as it will the fertile fields of the great West and the Lakes in direct communication with the seat of the general Government.

WILSON MCCANDLASS.

U. S. District Judge, sitting at circuit.

The Jury after an absence of ten minutes, returned a verdict in accordance with the above charge.

RENDITION OF ANOTHER JUDICIAL DECISION IN REGARD TO THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY CASE.

Difference in Guage no Good Reason for declaring that a Connexion Cannot Exist.

We publish below the decisions rendered by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, at Wilkesbarre, in the great controversy between the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company on the one side, and the Catawissa Railroad Company, the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company, and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and other companies on the other side.

The points decided by the court—all the Judges except Judge Read concurring—are so clearly stated by the Chief Justice, who pronounced the decision, that we need not restate them. They will be read, undoubtedly, with great interest.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania ex rel. Attorney General vs. the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company.

Information and suggestion in nature of quo warranto.

Chief Justice Woodward pronounced the following decision *per curiam*:

The case having been fully argued and considered, we are of opinion—

First. That the instrument called a certificate of consolidation of the Atlantic and great Western Railway Company, dated 19th of August, 1865, was a lawful and valid instrument for the purposes therein expressed, and upon being filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, constituted the defendants a legal corporation in the State of Pennsylvania.

Second. That *nul teil* record is well replied to by the defendants' pleas, and the demurrer to the replication must be overruled. But the defendants have leave to rejoin that there is such a record with a *prout patet* record.

Third. If, in support of such rejoinder, the defendants shall produce the contract of agreement and act of consolidation set forth in answer to the oyer craved by the Attorney General, with the evidence that the same was deposited with the Secretary of State in his office, on the third day of October, 1865, the opinion of this Court will be that the defendants have fully complied with the requirements of law in respect to said instrument; that it became then and there the duty of the Secretary of the Commonwealth to file the same of record; that as agents of the Commonwealth, the legal presumption must be that the secretary performed his duty, and filed the same of record, and that it remained and still remains of record in his office, and judgement will accordingly be entered for the defendants upon inspection of the instrument and such proof. If, in the opinion of counsel, any endorsement of the date of filing by the secretary be necessary, a mandamus would lie to command him to add the appropriate date, and to perform every other necessary act in the premises.

OPINION OF CHIEF JUSTICE WOODWARD.

The Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company vs. The Catawissa Railroad Company and the Western Central Railroad Company of Pennsylvania, and the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company of the States of Ohio, New York and Pennsylvania.

Andrew Scott vs. the same defendants.

Two bills in equity, on appeal from the decree of the Court of Nisi Prius of Philadelphia, sitting in equity. Woodward, C. J.

An opinion will be filed in the above cases, at the next term of this court, to be held at Pittsburg on the third Monday of October next in which the following conclusions will be explained and justified:

First. That the plaintiffs in the above bills in equity being private parties, and not representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, have no right to draw into question the corporate existence *de jure* of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company.

Second. That it appearing that Andrew Scott is not the owner of any stock in the said company, he has no equity to mantain his bill against the said company.

Third. That the lease and contract made the first day of November, 1865, between the Catawissa Railroad Company of the first part, and the Western Central Railroad Company of Pennsylvania, and the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company, and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, of the second part, is a lawful and valid lease and contract, and that no ground has been shown for a decree that it be cancelled or annulled.

Fourth. That the memorandum of agreement made the 31st of October, 1860, between the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company of the first part, and the Catawissa Railroad Company, of the second part, is lawful and valid for the term of twenty years from its date and that all the rights and interests of the Catawissa Railroad Company under said agreement have passed to and become duly vested in the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company.

Fifth. That under the several contracts and agreements, and within the meaning of the act of Assembly of the 23d of April, 1861, mentioned or referred to in the bills and answers, the Philadelphia and Erie railroad *connects* the Catawissa railroad with the Atlantic and Great Western railway notwithstanding the diversity of guage in said roads.

Wherefore it is now, this 29th day of June, A. D. 1866, considered, ajudged and decreed, that the decrees made in the above cases at Nisi Prius be reversed, set aside and taken for nought; and it is here decreed that each of said plaintiffs' bills be dismissed, at the costs of the plaintiffs respectively.

DISSENTING OPINION OF JUSTICE READ.

The Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company et al vs. The Catawissa Railroad Company et al.

Andrew Scott vs. the same.

Eastern District of Pennsylvania. Appeal from decree of Nisi Prius.

Read, J.—In my opinion at Nisi Prius, I said: "The real question in this case is whether the railroads of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company and the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company are connecting roads within the meaning of the acts of Assembly of the 13th of March 1847, the 29th of March, 1859, and the 23d of April, 1861—for if they are such connecting roads, the first named road is connected by means of an intervening railroad with the Catawissa railroad, with the road of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company.

I believed the true construction of these acts required that connexion to be a mechanical connexion, so that the cars and locomotives of the one road could run over the other, thus preventing a break of gauge, which the uniform experience of England and America has proved to be highly injurious both to freight and passenger traffic. A careful study of railroad history had so impressed the extent of this evil upon my mind, that I believed the words, the spirit and the policy of these acts required such a construction. My brethren think differently, and they regard the connexion meant as simply a business one. This rules the case, and all other questions become entirely immaterial, for whether the consolidation of the the Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York companies was legal or not, still there was a Pennsylvania road, under a charter from the State, with a business connection at Corry, and neither the plaintiff nor any one else had a right to apply to a court of equity to restrain the execution of a lawful contract.

The policy of avoiding a break of guage is proved by the stipulations of the Philadelphia and Reading contract; and, since the argument before me, the road from Elmira to Canandaigua has had its gauge changed four feet eight and a half inches forming, with New York Pennsylvania and Maryland roads a continuous land route, with one uniform gauge, from the Niagra to Washington city. Still further; since the commencement of this court the Morris and Essex—one of the roads to be used in the contemplated route to New York—has changed its gauge to a uniform gauge of four feet eight and a half inches (the narrow gauge), so as to connect mechanically with the Pennsylvania road at Easton.

I dissent from the decree just filed.

BEDFORD MARKET.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

BEDFORD, Pa., July 12.

Flour	$13.00	Coffee	33
Wheat	2.10	Sugar	16a25
Corn	75	Hams	25a30
Rye	1.00	Shoulder	16
Oats	45	Sides	18
Flaxseed	1.50	Best Syrup per gal.	1.60
Butter	20	Molasses	62a1.00
Eggs	15	Tallow	12
Soap	8a10	Wool	45a50
Potatoes	2.00	Feathers	67
White Beans	2.00	Dried Apples per lb	12
Lard per lb	18	Dried Peaches "	20

MARRIED.

On the 8th ult., by Rev. A. R. Kremer, Mr. SAMUEL B. FLUCK, of Woodberry, to Miss ROSANNA REPLOGLE, of Waterside, Bedford co., Pa.

On the 5th inst., by Rev. Jas. H. McGarrah, Mr. R. B. DAVIS and Miss JANE MILLER, both of this county.

On the 8th inst., by Rev. C. U. Heilman, Mr. FRANKLIN CORL to Miss LETITIA GRIFFITH, both of this county.

DIED.

June 23d, Mrs. CHRISTINA GARDNER, of Bedford tp., aged 52 years 3 months and 10 days.

New Advertisements.

LARGE SALE OF
GOVERNMENT GOODS.

We will offer at private sale, at MANN'S CORNER, Bedford, Pa., a large lot of Government Goods, consisting of SADDLES, HARNESS, BRIDLES, BEDDING, &c. Public Sale on

SATURDAY Afternoon and Evening
of JULY 21st.

July 13:2t THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.

LAST NOTICE.

My old Books must be squared by cash or note immediately.

Those persons who may fail to settle their account s on or befor August 15th, 1866, must blame themselves if they have costs to pay, as I have been very indulgent, but now need money.

Respectfully. WM. HARTLEY.

July 13.

BEDFORD COUNTY NORMAL SCHOOL.

The County Normal School will open in Bedford, Aug. 13th, 1866. We shall be able to offer students superior advantages this fall. Tuition $5.00 for those who teach in the county, and $6.00 for all others. Boarding $3.00 per week.

H. W. FISHER,
July 13th, 1866.:tf Co. Superintendent.

SOUTH PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the company that the annual meeting and election for President and twelve (12) Directors, will be held at No. 200 North 6th street, in the City of Reading, Berks county, Pa., on Saturday, July 28th, 1866, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. of that day. GEORGE W. KNAUER,
July 2, 1866:2t. Secretary.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

All persons are cautioned against trespassing upon the premises of the undersigned, for the purpose of fishing, hunting, gathering nuts, berries, &c., as the law will be strictly enforced against all thus offending.

B. R. ASHCOM,
MICH. LUTZ,
WM. GRISSINGER,
ADAM SCHAFFER.

Bedford, July, 13 1866: 3m

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of MARTIN HOOVER, late of Liberty tp., dec'd.

The Register of Bedford County having granted Letters of Administration, to the subscribers residing in North Woodberry tp., Blair co., upon the estate of Martin Hoover, of Liberty tp., dec'd., all persons having claims against the said estate are requested to make them known and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment.

GEO. HOOVER,
JOHN H. DILLING,
July 13, 1866.:6t Administrators.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Bedford, Pa., July 1st, 1866. Persons calling for letters in this list will say they are advertized:

Adams James	Liles George
Blizzard Hunter	Lysinger Frank P
Baughman John A	Miller Catharine Mrs
Bowser F. M	Martin Thos A Capt 2
Beatley Frank (2)	McClure R A
Barley Henry 2	Miller Dorrie Miss
Boyer Margt. A. Miss	Marnell James
Beard David	McCoy R. H
Cobler Andrew	McElwee John
Calhoun Julia A Miss	Peacock John B
Croyle Chauncey	Phillips Libbie Miss
Dreuning Hannah Mrs	Phillips Jesse
Dull Valentine	Osterhos Grig. Gen.
Echols & Sons	Rohrer Jacob
Eberly John & Co	sharer Elizabeth Miss
Foley Jo	Schrock Wm E
Flora Joseph	Snyder Joseph H
Forney S S	Snyder Peter L
Groves G W	Stair Charles
Garnett Thos C	Thermin James
Harrison John	Whitaker Maria Miss
Lysinger Carrie E. Miss	Zembower Rebecca Miss

C. LOVER, P. M.

Bedford, July 1st, 1866.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
—AND—
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.

Those who desire to sell or buy land or lands will find this agency an excellent medium through which to accomplish their object. All lands offered for sale are duly registered, likewise the applications to buy, and those who desire to sell and those who desire to purchase are brought together with comparatively little delay, trouble or expense.

Persons desiring to use this agency can apply to us personally or by letter. july 13.

108. MASONIC BLOCK, 108.
Baltimore st., Cumberland, Md.

This beautiful structure, having been completed, the undersigned is enabled to offer the public at his store, 108 in the new block, a fine selection of first class

French, English, Swiss and American
WATCHES,

such as Gold, English Lever, Anchor Escapements, Lepines, (some very small, set with pearls and diamonds, and beautifully enamelled for ladies,) all of latest improved styles of foreign and domestic

JEWELRY,

Gold and Silver Curb and Vest Chains, and Ladies' Leotine and Chatelaine Chains.

Albata, Silver and Plated Ware such as Spoons, Forks, Ladies' Butter Knives, etc., of the best quality; Plated Tea and Coffee sets; Castors, Waiters, Cake Baskets, Vegetable Dishes, Tureens, Butter Dishes, Salt Cellars, English and American Urns.

POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY,
of all kinds.

REVOLVERS AND CARTRIDGES,
Also a large assortment of eight day and 24 hour

CLOCKS.

☞ WATCHES, CLOCKS, and JEWELRY mostly and carefully repaired.

S. T. LITTLE.

July 13, 1866:1y

TRUSTEES' SALE
OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned, appointed Trustee of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, to make sale by public outcry, of the Real Estate of Adam Gillam, late of Monroe tp., dec'd, consisting of a tract of land, situate in Monroe tp., and adjoining lands of Daniel Diehl, Rachel Wilkinson, Dan'l Swartzwelder and George Rice's heirs, and containing two hundred and ninety acres and seventy perches neat measure; a large part of which is cleared and well improved, having erected thereon a two story Log House, a substantial barn, and other necessary buildings, gives notice that he will expose said property to sale as aforesaid, on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 2d day of AUGUST, next, at 2 o'clock P. M. Terms cash at the confirmation of sale.

July 13th.:3t J. T. KEAGY, Trustee.

AGENTS WANTED.

J. T. HEADLY'S
HISTORY OF THE WAR
NOW READY.

Complete in TWO VOLUMES, also in ONE. It is admitted to be the most interesting, popular, and valuable History of the Rebellion, which is fully attested by the enormous sale of **200,000** volumes, and a large portion of the country still uncanvassed.

We are obliged to run our presses night and day to enable us to supply our Agents.

Men of character and ability, who desire a lucrative employment, will find this a rare opportunity.

The price of the work in one volume is so low, (compared with other Histories) as to bring it within the reach of all classes.

For full particulars send for circular. Address
AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO.,
148 Asylum street,
june29:4t HARTFORD, CONN.

ESTATE OF THOMAS FOSTER, DEC'D.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.—By virtue of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, Penn'a, and to the Sheriff of said county directed, I, John Aldstadt, High Sheriff of said county, will hold an Inquisition upon the real estate of Thomas Foster, late of Highland county, Ohio, dec'd, on the premises, on Monday the 6th day of August A. D. 1866, said real estate, consisting of a tract of land situate in Broad Top township, Bedford county, Pa., containing 28 acres and allowance, being part of a larger tract, surveyed on warrant to Mary Foster, and the heirs of said Thomas Foster, dec'd, and all persons interested, are hereby notified to attend at the time, and place above mentioned, if they see proper to do so.

July 5. 4t J. ALDSTADT, Sheriff.

TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

The undersigned, Commissioners of Bedford county, will let, on TUESDAY, July 24th, 1866, to the lowest and best bidder, a roofed bridge to be built across the Raystown Branch of the Juniata near the house of John Mowry, in Juniata township.

Plan and specificatians can be seen at our office in Bedford, or on the premises, on the day of letting.

GEORGE ROADES,
MICHAEL WERTZ,
M. S RITCHEY,
Commissioners.

Attest:
JOHN G FISHER,
Clerk.
july13:2t

HARTLEY & METZGER keep constantly on hand a large stock of general HARDWARE. They have just received 50 DOZEN BEST AND CHEAPEST FRUIT JARS ever offered to the public. They keep all kinds of Farm Machinery, including Mowers and Reapers, Cider Mills, Fodder Cutters and Willoughby's Gun Spring and Roller Grain Drills—the best in the world.

Bedford, July 13.

ATTENTION PENSIONERS!
Look to Your Interests!

The Act of Congress, approved June 6th, 1866, gives additional pension to the following class of persons:

1st. To those who have lost the sight of both eyes, or both hands, or are totally disabled in the same, so as to require constant attendance, the sum of **$25.**

2d. To those who have lost both feet, or are totally disabled in the same, so as to require constant attendance, the sum of **$20.**

3d. To those who have lost one hand or one foot, or are so disabled as to render them unable to perform manual labor equivalent to the loss of a hand or foot, the sum of **$15.**

4th. Persons who have been deprived of their pensions under Act of March 3d, 1865, in consequence of being in the civil service of the U. S. Government are restored.

5th. Invalid Pensioners who died after application for their pension had been filed and before the issuing of the Pension Cerrificate, and who have left widows or minor children, will be entitled to receive arrears due at death of the soldiers.

6th. Pensions are extended to dependent fathers and brothers, the same as mothers and sisters.

In all the above cases new applications must be made.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
june 22. Claim Agents.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.—I hereby forewarn all persons from trespassing on the Naugel Farm for the purpose of hunting, fishing, gathering greens, berries, nuts, fruit, wood, barking or breaking off or pulling up little trees, or passing through the enclosures.

jun22:3t* F. LD'K, C. NAUGEL.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD,

On and after Tuesday, May 22, 1866, Passenger trains will run as follows:

LEAVE SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS,	Mail.	Express.	Shoup's Run Branch.	
	A.M.	P M	A.M.	P.M
Huntingdon	8.00	6.00		
McConnellstown,	8.20	6.17		
Pleasant Grove,	8.32	6.25		
Marklesburg,	8.48	6.39		
Coffee Run,	9.04	6.54		
Rough and Ready,	9.12	7.02		
Cove,	9.24	7.14		
Fisher's Summit,	9.28	7.18		
Saxton,	9.54	7.43		
Riddlesburg	10.14	8.04		
Hopewell,	10.22	8.12		
Piper's Run,	10.38	8.24		
Tatesville,	10.58	8.40		
Bloody Run,	11.09	8.53		
Mount Dallas,	11.12	8.57		
Leave Saxton for Dudley,			10.20	7.50
Coalmont,			10.35	8.05
Dudley,			10.50	8.20

LEAVE NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Express.	Shoup's Run Branch.	
	A.M.	PM	A.M.	P.M.
Mount Dallas,	6.00	3.04		
Bloody Run,	6.04	3.08		
Tatesville,	6.16	3.20		
Piper's Run,	6.36	3.40		
Hopewell,	6.52	3.56		
Riddlesburg,	7.00	4.04		
Saxton,	7.30	4.34		
Fisher's Summit,	7.45	4.49		
Cove,	7.49	4.53		
Rough and Ready,	8.00	5.05		
Coffee Run,	8.08	5.12		
Marklesburg,	8.24	5.26		
Pleasant Grove,	8.32	5.40		
McConnellstown,	8.40	5.47		
Huntingdon,	9.00	6.10		
Dudley,			6.05	3.54
Coalmont,			6.15	4.09
Arrive at Saxton,			6.30	4.24

TIME OF PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD TRAINS AT HUNTINGDON.

WESTWARD.

Baltimore Express,	5.58 A. M.
Philadelphia Express,	7.00 A. M.
New York Express,	7.38 A. M.
Emigrant Train,	12.48 P. M.
Day Express,	5.28 P. M.
Mail Train,	7.00 P. M.
Fast Line,	7.35 P. M.

EASTWARD.

Fast Line,	4.42 A. M.
Way Train,	7.50 A. M.
Day Express,	9.48 A. M.
Local Accommodation,	12.08 P. M.
Cincinnati Express,	4.33 P. M.
Philadelphia Express,	10.56 P. M.

Mail Train leaving Mt. Dallas at 6.00 A. M., and arriving at Huntingdon at 9.00 A. M., will allow passengers ample time to take breakfast, and connect with Day Express east, at 9.48 a. m. This train connects at Harrisburg with trains for New York and Baltimore, and arrives at Philadelphia at 5.45 p. m.

Express train leaving Mt. Dallas at 3.04 p. m., will arrive at Huntingdon at 6.10 p. m., allowing passengers time for supper, and will connect with Mail Train west, at 7.00 p. m., Fast Line west at 7.35, and Philadelphia Express east at 10.56 p.m.

Passengers from the east in the morning will have time to breakfast at Huntingdon before the departure of Mail Train at 8.00 a. m. for Mt. Dallas.

Passengers from the east in the afternoon will arrive at Huntingdon at 5.28, and have 30 minutes for supper.

Large and commodious Hacks will, on arrival of each train at Mt. Dallas, be ready to convey passengers to Bedford and Bedford Springs.

june8 O. AYERS, Superintendent.

WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS IN A BLAZE.

Fort Bedford Silences Opposition!

The subscriber has purchased the building generally known as "Washington's Headquarters," for many years occupied by the Hon. John Cessna and fitted it up in a neat style for the reception of a

FANCY STORE

which she has just opened. No efforts and expense have been spared to make this the

"Fashionable Bazaar."

All the

LATEST STYLES

which grace the Eastern cities, (she having just returned from the East) will be found here, consisting of

Millinery and Fancy Dress Goods,

Ladies' Kid Gloves,
Balmorals,
Hoop Skirts,
Sack Coats
and Shawls;
A splendid article of
Hand-made Ladies'
Misses' and
Children's Shoes,
with a great variety of
Notions,
Dress Trimmings,
etc., etc., etc.

The services of an Eastern lady, of

VAST EXPERIENCE

have been secured, who will be pleased to exhibit our goods to those who favor us with their patronage.

OUR MOTTO IS

Quick Sales and Ready Profits.

TERMS exclusively cash.

E. V. MOWRY.

April 27, 3mo.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
Valuable Real Estate.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will offer for sale on the premises, in Bedford Borough, on FRIDAY, JULY 13th, 1866, the following described property of Jeremiah Brown, late of the Borough of Bedford, dec'd, to wit:

ONE LOT OF GROUND in said Borough of Bedford, on the south side of John street, being lot No. 3 in the plan of Lots laid out by Maj. S. M. Barclay, fronting on John street 50 feet, and running back 200 feet to a twenty feet alley, with a one and a half story FRAME HOUSE thereon erected, adjoining lots of Samuel Bagley on the West and Henry Dorsey on the east. Terms, CASH. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day.

H. NICODEMUS,
Bedford, June 15, 1866. Administrator.

CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

GEO. REIMUND, Merchant Tailor, Bedford, Pa., keeps constantly on hand READY-MADE CLOTHING, such as coats, pants, vests, &c., also a general assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS of all kinds; also, CALICOS, MUSLINS, &c., all of which will be SOLD LOW FOR CASH. My room is a few doors west of Fyan's store, and opposite Rush's marble yard. I invite ALL to give me a call. I have just received a stock of new goods. june1.

CAMPAIGNS
OF THE
ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

By WILLIAM SWINTON. The Standard History of the GRAND ARMY. The greatest Work on the War. Universally endorsed by army officers and the press.

This is the only History of the "Grand Army," and no one who has borne a part in its conflicts, or is interested in its grand achievements, should be without it.

This work sells itself. The people are tired of political and partisan histories, and want something from official sources. We have agents clearing over $200 per month. Send for circulars, and see our terms and proof of the above assertion. Address,

NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO.,
jun22:4t 507 Minor St., Philadelphia, Pa.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the subscriber, one of the administrators of the estate of John Blackhart, dec'd, will apply to the

Farm, Garden & Household.

RESOURCES OF MANURE.

This subject is always in order among farmers whose soil has been long under cultivation, and its fertility partial exhausted. Western farmers occupying a virgin soil, who a few years since thought there was no use for it, and moved their barns to get out of the way of its accumulation, begin to see the utility of saving and applying it: they find that better crops are raised with it. I shall not attempt to suggest anything new, for it would seem impossible after all that has been said and written on the subject; but a frequent reiteration of similar precepts may induce some one to adopt a better system of saving and applying his manure. Does the reader make the most of his resources? Is there nothing left that can be converted into fertilizing material? When every resource is exhausted, then it is time to resort to commercial fertilizers. How is it with the hogpen? Is that well supplied with good material to absorb the liquid as well as ammonia? A free supply will tend to keep the hogs clean and furnish a quantity of rich manure.

Then there is the privy, which is too frequently allowed to waste its ammonia, instead of having absorbents supplied to fix it.

A tight vault, into which dry muck, plaster, loam, &c., may be introduced and mixed, will supply several loads of poudrette, superior to what the market affords, with little labor. Then hen-roost will supply several barrels of good guano, the quality of which there is no question, when home-manufactured, by supplying dry loam, plaster, &c., with frequent overhauling. A pit so constructed that it may receive all the slops and wash from the house without waste, will, by filling in loam, muck, fine coal dust, &c., give several loads of rich material to be applied to any garden or field crop. Wood ashes, composted with dry muck, or loam, bones broken and mixed in a cask with fine loam and kept constantly wet with urine will dissolve and make good bone phosphate. Then oftentimes animals die from accident or disease, which may be converted into manure by being cut up, and composted with some of the various absorbents to be found on every farm. Urine of all kinds is the most valuable of manures, and should be saved by having absorbents applied as bedding; when it is convenient stables should be so arranged as to be drained into pits or tanks. Were every farmer to save what is at present wasted, the inquiry "Where shall I get fertilizers for my ground, that I may have the wherewith to good crops?" would be less frequently heard. —*Boston Cultivator.*

TREES A PROTECTION TO GARDENS.—A belt of trees on the north and west sides of a garden is valuable as a protection to plants. Flowers, fruit and vegetables come forward earlier in the spring, where such a protection exists to ward off the cold winds that come from the west and north. They also mature better in autumn, where such a shelter exists. The *Gardner's Monthly* says:

We are often astonished at the great difference between exposure and shelter. In our own neighborhood, as we write, Salvia splendens, Helitrope, Geraniums, etc., are in full bloom in gardens sheltered by trees on the northwest; while not a hundred yards from the one in our mind's eye, the same flowers are black, and have been for weeks back; and in the middle of winter, a place surrounded by evergreen belts will be more like a spring scene, than the winters it would be exposed —and the rare and choice trees and shrubs will grow in such sheltered spots with vigor, when in other places they can scarcely be made to exist at all, and are then truly classed with the half hardy class.

Tall trees are not advisable to grow as a protection to gardens, evergreens are better adapted to that purpose.

BEST WAY OF CULTIVATING LARGE ORCHARDS.—Many have found a practical difficulty in the way of cultivating large orchards with hoed crops when the trees are planted equal distances each way, by not wanting so much land in those crops and being obliged to cultivate the whole surface while the trees are young. In commencing a forty acre orchard, I have planted a few acres in rows three rods apart one way by one another. Some of the advantages of this plan are: With the use of a two-horse plow and cultivator, a space each side of the trees more or less extended as the roots advance, can be kept clean quite cheaply, and the remaining part of the land is unobstructed for the use of the reaper and mower in gathering crops of grass or grain. Every alternate tree in the row can be an early-bearing variety, to be taken out when they interfere, and for pears it is a good thing to have plenty of trees after the blight takes its share. By deep plowing on the line where the trees are to be set, and then form something of a ridge with the plow, a deep soil is had to give the trees a start.—*Cor Country Gentleman.*

STRAWBERRIES.—The crop has turned out much better than was expected a month ago. Having set out last year a bed of Russell's Prolific it has proved true to its name. It has produced abundantly, and the berries are of larger general size than any we have ever raised. The quality is fair, hardly equal to the Hovey and inferior to the Triomphe, which latter we consider in point of flavor to be better than any now cultivated. The "Jacunda," a new variety, we are informed is a poor thing. We are experimenting with a quite new and unknown variety, and shall know something about it another season. So far as our present experience goes we prefer the Triomphe, Hovey and Russell varieties, and it will be well if people do not allow themselves to be humbugged with new sorts got up by sharp speculators to make a big penny out of them, before their character is established.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

DOGS.—The Wool-Growers' Association of the State of Ohio, at its recent convention, determined to urge upon the government that a tax be levied on dogs sufficient either to raise a considerable revenue for the government, or materially diminish the number of dogs, or both. The desire to secure the same end, ar ends, is by no means confined to wool growers. The enormous number of useless and bad dogs in the country constitute one of the serious nuisances of the times, and there is nothing we think that will practically reduce the number but such an amount of taxation as will make it an expensive business to keep a worthless dog. All dogs which have no owners when the assessors go their rounds, should be killed, and a heavy fine imposed upon those who fail to report the number of dogs they possess.—*Exchange.*

THE INQUIRER JOB PRINTING OFFICE,

Bedford, Pa.

We are prepared to execute at short notice and in the most approved style

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,
CIRCULARS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
WEDDING AND VISIZING CARDS,
BALL TICKETS,
PROGRAMMES,
CONCERT TICKETS,
ORDER BOOKS,
SEGAR LABELS,
RECEIPTS,
LEGAL BLANKS,
PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,
BILL HEADS,
LETTER HEADS,
PAMPHLETS,
PAPER BOOKS,
ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

DURBORROW & LUTZ.

WM. HARTLEY.....S. S. METZGER

HARTLEY & METZGER

Having formed a partnership on the first day of April, 1866, in the

Hardware & Farm Machinery Trade,

now invite the public to examine their

MAMMOTH STOCK,

which they will sell at low figures for CASH.

IRON AND NAILS at lowest cash prices at HARTLEY & METZGER'S.

PAINTS, fresh, durable and beautiful pure Liberty White Lead, Penn Treaty White Lead, Mansion White Lead, China Gloss, Turpentine, Flax seed oil, Copal and Demar Varnish Brushes of all kinds for sale cheap at HARTLEY & METZGER'S.

GRAIN & GRASS SCYTHES SNEADS, and Harvesting Implements in great variety and at all prices, for sale by HARTLEY & METZGER.

SPRING TOOTH RAKES, GUM SPRING Grain Drills, Improved Cider Mills, Eureka Fodder and Straw Cutters for sale at HARTLEY & METZGER'S.

$5.00 WASHING MACHINE and the great *Anti* Cog *Wheel* wringer, now on exhibition at HARTLEY & METZGER'S. Call and see this invention before purchasing elsewhere.

HOUSE KEEPERS will find at Hartley & Metzger's Store a great variety of household Hardware, such as Knives and Forks, Spoons of elegant quality. Ladles, single or in sets, Shovels and Tongs, Waiters, Tea Bells, Scissors, Meat Saws, Carvers, Paring Knives, Brushes, Waffle Irons, Griddles, Gridirons, Brass Porcelain and Iron Kettles, Iron Pots, Tubs, Buckets, Baskets, Brooms, Slaw Cutters, &c. Stove Polish, Rotten Stone, and a hundred little "knick knacks" that we can't afford to enumerate. It would be easier to tell what we don't keep than what we do.

THE CLEAREST, BRIGHEST, Best, Safest and Purest, and for these reasons the CHEAPEST COAL OIL in Bedford, may always be had at Hartley & Metzgar's. You who have never used any other than the *"common truck,"* try it, compare it and you will always go to Hartley & Metzger's. Coal Oil Lamps in brilliant profusion, and great variety, very cheap at Hartley & Metzgar's, also, Wick, Lamp Tops, etc. Coal Oil Lamps repaired.

50 *GREEN CASTLE* Grain Cradles, Natural bent fingers will be received by Hartley & Metzger, who are exclusive agents for Bedford county. Order soon.

BUCKEYE Reapers and Mowers with all the new improvements, among which is the wonderful Dropping invention. Also, a few "FARMER MOWERS" for sale by Hartley & Metzger. Order soon as the supply is short for this season.

BARN DOOR ROLLERS of the most improved pattern, track and all complete, cheper, and better than hinges, for sale at HARTLEY & METZGER'S.

DEMI-JOHN'S for *Mineral Water,* at HARTLEY & METZGER'S.

FISHING TACKLE, RODS, HOOKS lines etc. etc. Shot Guns, powder, shot, caps, ect. at HARTLEY & METZGER'S.

50 *BEREA GRIND STONES* and fixtures at HARTLEY & METZGER'S.

PATENT WHEEL GREASE, THE BEST White Wash, Blacking and Scrub Brushes in town at HARTLEY & METZGER'S.

GO TO HARTLEY & METZGER'S TO get your money back.

$10,000 DUE AND WANTED. OLD Merchants say: it is necessary to quit business in order to settle up. That many people are so mean, after you have credited them that when you try to get your honest dues from them, they will "shy off" and spend their money or run up accounts at other stores, and you will lose their custom.

I don't want to quit business, I must have money. I have been indulgent, I want every man and woman who owes me by book acct. or note to PAY me now. I don't want them to act mean and "shy off." Stand up to the counter like men, pay if you can; if you can't pay, settle someway. I will sue only those who don't seem to want to pay and quit me because I dun them. Let all concerned call at once to settle. Thankful to a generous public for their patronage, I hope they will favor the new firm of HARTLEY & METZGER, they will try to do right.

Respectfully
W. HARTLEY.

B. M'. BLYMYER.....GEORGE BLYMYER

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS!

STOVE EMPORIUM,
AND
TINWARE ESTABLISHMENT.

B. M'. BLYMYER & CO.

Have just refitted and refurnished their splendid stock of Stoves and Tinware at the old stand of Blymyer & Son., and persons in need of anything in their line will find it to their advantage to give them a call. They always keep on hand a full assortment of

PARLOR AND COOK STOVES,

with fixtures, together with the many different articles of

TIN and TOILET WARE,

necessary for complete house furnishing purposes

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

Should bear in mind that their orders will always be promptly attended to, and a full share of their patronage is solicited.

ROOFING and SPOUTING

Done in the most approved manner, and on the shortest possible notice.

REPAIRING promptly attended to with neatness and dispatch.

The patrons and friends of the firm of BLYMYER & SON will find them elegantly fitted upon the corner lately occupied by Mrs. Stewart, with a complete stock of Hardware, &c. always on hand, may 4:tf

GEARY! CLYMER

We have Photographs, large and small, of Geary and Clymer. Agents wanted to sell them. Send 75 cents for specimen copies by mail, postage paid. Address BARTLESON & CO.
may4:2m 611 Chestnut street.

DEFIBAUGH & FISHER

Positively are going to sell MUSLINS, CALICOES, DELAINES, GINGHAMS, FRENCH MERINOES, and HEAVY BOOTS, at cost and one articles below. ap:6tf

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!—800 yds. best yard wide all wool filling and pure all wool CARPETS, handsome new patterns, from (5 cts. up—A GREAT BARGAIN—just received.
May 11:3m G. R. & W. OSTER,

GROVER & BAKER'S

Sewing Machines

WERE AWARDED THE

HIGHEST PREMIUMS

at the State fairs of New York, New Jersey, Vermont, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Kentucky, Missouri, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Oregon, California, at the fairs of the American Institute, Franklin Institute, Maryland Institute, Massachusetts Mechanics' Association, Penn. Mechanics' Institute, St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanics' Associon, and at numerous Institute and County fairs, includidg all the fairs at which they were exhibited the past three years.

First prizes have also been awarded these Machines at the exhibitions of London, Paris, Dublin, Linz, Pesancon, Bayonne, St. Disier, Chalons. And they have been furnished by special command to the

Empress of France,
Empress of Austria,
Empress of Russia,
Empress of Brazil,
Queen of Spain and
Queen of Bavaria.

The Grover and Baker Elastic-Stitch sewing Machines are superior to all others for the following reasons:

1. They sew direct from the spools, and require no rewinding of thread.
2. They are more easily understood and used, and less liable to derangement than other machines.
3. They are capable of executing perfectly, without change of adjustment, a much greater variety of work than other machines.
4. The stitch made by these machines is much more firm, elastic, and durable, especially upon articles which require to be washed and ironed, than any other stitch.
5. This stitch, owing to the manner in which the under thread is inwrought, is much the most plump and beautiful in use, and retains this plumpness and beauty even upon articles frequently washed and ironed until they are worn out.
6. The structure of the seam is such that, though it be cut or broken at intervals of only a few stitches, it will neither open, run, or ravel, but remains firm and durable.
7. Unlike other machines, these fasten both ends of the seam by their own operation.
8. With these machines, while silk is used upon the right or face side of the seam, cotton may be used upon the other side without lessening the strength or durability of the seam. This can be done on other machine, and is a great saving upon all articles stitched or made up with silk.

These machines, in addition to their superior merits as instruments for sewing, by a change of adjustment, easily learned and practiced, execute the most beautiful and permanent embroidery and ornamental work.

PRINCIPAL OFFICES
OF THE
Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Co.

EASTERN.

Boston, 18 Sumner street.
New York, 495 Broadway.
Philadelphia, 730 Chestnut street.
Baltimore, 181 Baltimore street.
Brooklyn, 235 Fulton street.
Rochester, 48 State street.
Buffalo, 329 Main street.
Troy, 343 River street.
Harrisburg, 17 Market street.
Providence, 2 Howard building.

WESTERN.

Chicago, 101 Washington street.
Cincinnati, 58 West Fourth street.
St. Louis, 124 North Fourth street.
Detroit, 62 Woodward avenue.
Milwaukee, 13 Newhall house.
Cleveland, 171 Superior street.
Dayton, 346 Third street.
Louisville, 5 Masonic Temple.
Lexington, Bradley's block.
Memphis, 303 Main street.
Nashville, 66 Church street.
San Francisco, 329 Montgomery street.

FOREIGN.

London, 150 Regent street.
Liverpool, 59 Bold street.
Melbourne, 24 Swanston street.
For sale by B. M. Greene, Huntingdon, Pa.
April 27, 6mo

NEW GOODS.

The undersigned have now opened a

Large and General Assortment of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

to which they respectfully invite the attention of

buyers, assuring them they will find

BARGAINS

in every department of our stock.

TERMS—CASH PREFERRED—By special agreement a Credit of six months can be had.

Interest charged on all accounts after period named.

A. B. CRAMER.

May 1, 1866.

MISS KATE DEAL & MRS. M. R. SCHAEFFER,

have just returned from the city with a fine assortment of fashionable

BONNETS,
HATS,
RIBBONS,
FLOWERS,
GLOVES,
LADIES' and
GENTS' HANDKERCHIEFS and COLLARS,
FANCY NECKTIES,
RUFFLING,
DRESS BUTTONS & TRIMMINGS,
MACHINE SILK and COTTON,
Hair, Tooth and Clothes BRUSHES,
Soaps, Perfumery, Enamel, Skirt Braid, Embroidering Braid, Ladies' Corsets, and Hoops, Balmoral Skirts,
Lace Veils, Tissue for Veils.
Cloths for Sacks, Dress Goods, Poplins, Lawns, Ginghams, &c.
&c.

All kinds of

MANTUA-MAKING
and
MILLINER WORK

done in the cheapest and best manner.
no3;1y

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE
OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned administrator of the estate of Martin T. Foor, late of East Providence township, deceased, will sell, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 30th of JUNE, 1866, in said township, a tract of land containing 107 acres, about 40 of which are cleared, the balance well timbered, having a two story Log House, and out buildings thereon erected, adjoining lands of Lemuel Griffin, Mrs. Shedron and others, situate one mile north of the Chambersburg pike.

Sale to commence at one o'clock.
jun15:3t WM. GRACEY, Adm'r.

MERCHANT MILL FOR RENT,

Situated on the Canal, East of Cumberland, one mile from the B. & O. R. R., on a never failing stream of water, will be rented for cash or on the Shares. Situation healthy.

I will also rent my farm for farming and grazing purposes, and if necessary, furnish funds to purchase cattle. L. M. CRESAP.

June 15:3t

PRIVATE SALE
OF VALUBLE
TIMBER LAND.

The subscribers, agents for Mary Ann Wilson, will sell at private sale, a tract of

100 Acres of Valuable Timber Land,

situate in Shover's Valley, Cumberland Valley tp., adjoining lands of George Love, Hemmings, and others, surveyed and granted on a warrant to Margaret Roff. This tract is within easy reach of Bedford and in the hands of an energetic person would afford an almost inexhaustable supply of wood for the citizens of the town. There are several acres cleared and under cultivation and a large portion of the balance can, without much labor, be made productive. The timber is of an excellent quality, much of it being poplar, and convenient to saw mills. Terms will be made easy.

DURBORROW & LUTZ.
April 27, 3mo. Agents.

GIRARD
Life Insurance Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Capital and Assets Jan 1, 1865, $2,113,174,20

Mutual Insurance Combined with the Security of a Capital.

The Girard Life Insurance Company was chartered in 1826, and is therefore one of the oldest, as well as most substantial companies in the United States. It effects insurance for the whole of Life; upon the nonforfeitable or ten year plan, or for any term of years. It also issues Endowment Policies.

Premiums may be paid Yearly, Semi-annually or Quarterly.

All the insured for whole of life, (including those on the ten year plan,) *participate in the profits of the company.*

Those insuring never need fear the loss of what they have paid in case they cannot keep up their payments. The company will always commute in to a smaller amount, or purchase the policy at an equitable value.

Bonusses or additions to policies are made every five years, without any increase in the premium.
Its profits are absolute. Its premiums moderate. Its privilegze liberal. It has paid many losses, and has never contested a claim.

For books and circulars, free of charge, send to the Home office, No. 408 CHESTNUT St., Phil'a. Or to any of its agents.

THOMAS RIDGWAY, Pres.
JOHN F. JAMES, Actuary.
ORRIN ROGERS, General Agent.
D. S. LINDSAY, Traveling Agent.
J. T. KEAGY, Agent,
mar9:1yr Bedford, Pa.

HORSE DEAERS
AND CATTLE TENDERS
TAKE NOTICE

DR. LATOUR'S
HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS,
GOOD FOR
CATTLE, HORSES, HOGS & SHEEP.

The Farmers' True Friend and Aid.

A safe and Certain cure for *Heaves, Distemper, Yellow Water, Coughs, Inflamatory Disease, Loss, of Appetite, Low Spirits and Founder.*

The best condition Powder and one that will keep off disease of all kinds.

A fair trial is only asked. The result will make it a favorite with all who administer it.

Our best Horsemen and Cattle Traders recommend it.

Prepared and sold at wholesale and retail, by
C. C. SHRIVER & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Cumberland, Md.
And by Druggists and Dealers in Patent Medicines everywhere.

Price 25 cts. or five Papers for $1.
ap6:tf.

INVENTORS' OFFICES.

d'EPINEUIL & EVANS,
Civil Engineers and Patent Solicitors,
NO. 435 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

Patents solicited—Consultations on Engineering, Draughting and Sketches, Models and Machinery of all kinds made and skilfully attended to. Special attention given to REJECTED CASES and INTERFERENCES. Authentic Copies of all Documents from Patent Office procured.

N. B. Save yourselves useless trouble and travelling expenses, as there is no actual need for personal interview with us. All business with these offices can be transacted in writing. For further information direct as above, with stamp enclosed, for Circular with references.
jan12:4y

TRY IT! TRY IT! TRY IT

Price 50 cents, or 5 Bottles for $2.

DR. LATOUR'S
WHITE OIL

Is acknowledged to be the very best Liniment for Shoulder Galls, Sprains, Bruises, Swelled Joints Stiffness, and Rheumatism.

It is the only application that should be applied to kicks and cuts. Every Boatman, Farmer, or Horseman should have a bottle in his stable, ready for use.

For sale at wholesale and retail, by
C. C. SHRIVER & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Cumberland, Md.
And by Druggists and all Dealers in Reliable Medicines everywhere. ap6:tf.

MORRISON HOUSE,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

I have purchased and entirely renovated the large stone and brick building opposite the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, and have now opened it for the accommodation of the travelling public. The Carpets, Furniture, Beds and Bedding are all entirely new and first class, and I am safe in saying that I can offer accommodations not excelled in Central Pennsylvania.

I refer to my patrons who have formerly known me while in charge of the Broad Top City Hotel and Jackson House.
may25:tf JOSEPH MORRISN.O

6000 AGENTS wanted, to sell SIX NEW INVENTIONS, of great value to families; and pay great profits. Send 15 cents and get 80 pages, or 25 cents and get 80 pages and a sample gratis'
EPHRAIM BROWN,
may25:1m Lowell, Mass.

THE MASON & HAMLIN
CABINET ORGANS

Forty different styles, adapted to sacred and secular music, for $80 to $600 each. Fifty-one Gold and Silver Medals, or other first premiums awarded them. Illustrated Catalogue free. Address, MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, or MASON BROTHERS, New York.
March 9: 1yr.

WHO? WHO? WHO?
OUR NEXT GOVERNOR.

We have a correct and striking photograph of the next Governor of Pennsylvania, which we will send by mail for 25 cents. If we *mistake the man,* the money will be refunded immediately after election next October. Is it Geary or Clymer? Write and see. Address
BARTLESON & CO.,
may4:2m. 611 Chestnut street, Phila.

PURE LIBERTY WHITE LEAD—
preferred by all practical Painters! Try it and you will have no other. Manufactured only by
ZEIGLER & SMITH,
Wholesale Drug, Paint and Glass Dealers.
No. 137 North THIRD Street, PHIDAD'A.,
For sale by G. BLYMYER & SON.
feb2:1y

DISABLED MEN, ATTENTION!

Wanted, one or two men, in Bedford and vicinity, who have lost either an arm or leg, to sell *Wadsworth's Water Proof Arnica Healing Plaster, the best* and *cheapest* Court Plaster in the market. From $5 to $10 per day can be made. Address with 25 cents for sample and full information, A. F. BELCHER, Box 45, Philadelphia, Pa. N. B.—All agents and peddlers would find it to their interest to answer the above. Ap.13:3m

J. R. BURBORROW.....JOHN LUTZ
DURBORROW & LUTZ,
BEDFORD, PA.,
U. S. ARMY CLAIM AGENCY
FOR THE COLLECTION OF
BOUNTY, BACK PAY, PENSIONS,
and other Claims against the Government.

BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.

To enable those who may have claims upon the United States for moneys due deceased officers and soldiers on account of military services rendered, while in the regular or volunteer service, we publish the following order of payment:

FIRST.—If the deceased was *Married,* payment will be made: 1st, to the widow; 2d, if no widow, to his child or children (if minors, to a guaadian.)

SECOND.—If he died *unmarried:* 1st, to the father; 2d, if the father is dead, to the mother; 3d, if both parents are dead, to the brothers and sisters, collectively; lastly, to the heirs general (to be distributed in accordance with the laws of the State in which the deceasd had his domicile.)

In the number entitled to Bounty may be added the *pro rata* Bounty due soldiers discharged for wounds received in actual battle.

PENSIONS.

Under the Act of Congress, approved July 14th, 1862, pensions are granted to the following classes of persons:

1st. Invalids disabled since March 4th, 1861, in the military and naval service of the United States in the line of duty.

2d. Widows of officers, soldiers, or seamen, dying of wounds received or of disease contracted in the military or naval service as above.

3d. Children under sixteen years of age, of such deceased persons, if their be no widow surviving, or from the time of the widow's second marriage.

4th. Mothers (who have no husband living) of officers, soldiers, or seamen, deceased as aforesaid, provided the latter have left neither widow nor children under sixteen years of age; and provided also, that the mother was dependent, wholly or in part, upon the deceased for support.

5th. Sisters under sixteen years of age of such deceased persons, dependent on the latter, wholly or in part, for support; provided there are no rightful claimants of either of the last preceding classes.

Special attention given to CLAIMS FOR LOSS OF HORSES.

Applications by mail attended to as if made in person. No charge made until the Claim is adjusted. Information given free of charge. April 28, 1865:tf

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS!

London Quarterly Review (Conservative.)
Edinburgh Review (Whig.)
Westminster Review (Radical).
North British Review (Free-Church).
AND
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory)

TERMS FOR 1866.

	per annum
For any one of the Reviews	$4.00
For any two of the Reviews	7.00 "
For any three of the Reviews	10.00 "
For all four of the Reviews	12.00 "
For Blackwood's Magazine	4.00 "
For Blackwood and any one Review	7.00 "
For Blackwood and two of the Reviews	10.00 "
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews	13.00 "
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	15.00 "

The interest of these Periodicals to American readers is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our late Civil War, and though sometimes tinged with prejudice they may still, considering their great ability and the different stand-points from which they are written, be read and studied with advantage by the people of this country of every creed and party.

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS!

New subscribers to any two of the above periodicals for 1865 will be entitled to receive, gratis, any *one* of the *"Four Reviews"* for 1865. New subscribers to all five of the Periodicals for 1866, will receive, gratis, any *two* of the *"Four Reviews"* for 1865.

Subscribers may also obtain back numbers at the following reduced rates, viz:

Blackwood from September, 1864, to December, 1865, inclusive, at the rate of $2.50 a year.

The *North British* from January, 1863, to December, inclusive; the *Edinburg* and the *Westminster* from April, 1864, to December, 1865, inclusive, and the *London Quarterly* for the year 1865, at the rate of $1.50 a year for each or any Review.

A few copies yet remain of *all the four Reviews* for 1863 at $4.00 a set, or $1.50 for any one.

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INCREASE OF RATS.—The *Farmer's Gazette